DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 214 514 IR 010 073

AUTHOR Kolodziejska, Jadwiga; And Others
TITLE International Federation of Library Associations Annual Conference Papers. Education and Research Division: Library Theory and Research Section (47th, Leipzig, East Germany, August 17-22, 1981).
INSTITUTION International Federation of Library Associations, The Hague (Netherlands).
PUB DATE Aug 81
NOTE 148p.; Best available copy. For other conference papers, see ED 213 431-438 and IR 010 067-075.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Codes of Ethics; Coordination; Foreign Countries; History; *Library Associations; Library Planning; *Library Research; Library Role; *Library Science; Library Services; National Libraries; Seminars; *Use Studies
IDENTIFIERS East Germany; France; Great Britain; International Federation of Library Associations; Japan; Poland; USSR; West Germany

ABSTRACT

Seven of these ten papers are concerned with library research in specific countries; the remaining three deal with library planning and ethics in research. Titles are "The Library as a Cultural Institution," by Jadwiga Kolodziejska, Poland; "The International Seminar 'Book and Library in Society' of the Polish Book and Readers Institute and the IFLA Section of Library Theory and Research: A Presentation of the Problems and Results of Contemporary User and Reader Research," by Diann D. Rusch, West Germany; "The State of Library Research in Japan," by Tamiko Matsumura; "The Planning and Co-ordination of Library Research in the UK," by Patricia Layzell Ward, England; "The Coordination of Library Research in the German Democratic Republic," by Helmut Kubitschek, East Germany; "The Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg and the Beginnings of a German National Library," by Ursula Mende, West Germany; "Library Research in the Federal Republic of Germany," by Hans-Albrecht Koch, West Germany; "Library Planning and Centralized Library Services in the Federal Republic of Germany," by Dieter Oertel, West Germany; "Organization and Coordination of Research in the Field of Library Science," by V. D. Stelmakh, USSR; and "The Need for a Professional Code of Ethics in Research," by Michel Albaric, France. (RBF)

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47th Annual Conference Papers

Education and Research Division:
Library Theory and Research Section

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Division: Education and Research

Section: Library Theory and Research

The Library as a Cultural Institution

by

Dr. hab. Jadwiga Kołodziejska
Director
Books and Readers Institute
National Library
Warsaw, Poland

Summary

We did not attempt to discuss all problems connected with the functions of the library as an institution of culture. We discussed only those, which strongly influence organization of contemporary librarianship. Changes in social structure are most important of those. These changes are going on in Poland in exeptionally condensed form and embrace almost every branch of individual or communal life. The development of mass communication media especially of television, quickend these changes. It does not mean that we in Poland a homogene society with everybody equally active in the mass intelectual development. Cultural diversification is as always strongly connected with the systems of traditional values. It is equally so with the national and universal cultural traditions. Both are strongly influencing the life of individuals and of various social groups. The public library was created as an institution of culture in different age and with different purpose. Hence our duty to analyze its social functions over again and thoroughly, especially from the point of view of contemporary cultural ambitions. This konwledge is important to a researcher and also to a teacher of librarianship and to a librarian.

Doc.dr hab.Jadwiga Kołodziejska
Books and Readers Institute

The Library as a Cultural Institution

Introduction

The library is one of the most ancient institutions of intelectual development.Collecting manuscripts and printed matter later on,the library arranged them according to the prevalent scientific classification. Looking at its books collection and methods of exposition it is possibl to read out the development of main scientific,social and political thoughts. The library is a priceless source in researche and development of the national and universal culture."When I am using my brain to decide whether I will get inside the tram - writes Witold Gombrowic it is not necessary to use that collective knowledge - I know myself what I am to do. When I am to decide the quality mankind ought to possess,I could not do it otherwise but using cumulated in libraries thoughts".[1]

Speaking about books we mean not only printed text contained in traditional code form,but also all those means which refer to the text or is its multiplication: recorded books,videocassets,computer prints, xero-reprints. All this makes a book more universal and broadens the possibilities of text appreciation. "Microforms - writes Henryk Sawoniak - are not only substitutes of traditional books,which can be acquired in a traditional way only,but also become new fast spreading forms of documents publication. Both redition of already published matter and original new texts are being edited as microforms".[2]

Libraries accumulate books,so that all those who inquire about the development of human thought find there their way. They pose the follo

wing puestions: What does the world aim at? What is the position of an individual? What does the happiness mean? What goals are worth fighting for? What to believe in? Not only scientists,men of letter,politicianns,but also many to whom "to be" is of greater importance than "to have" ask those questions. The library attracts people wishing to broaden the scope of their knowledge,perfect their professional competence,fullfill their inquisitiveness,confirm or reject their suppositions.

In addition to thode restless truth researchers,the library of course is being used by people forced to it by educational or professional rigours. This is a much larger group of users in comparison with intelectual elite. Contemporary libraries are being modernised,its information service extended and new technical devices introduced mainly from the point of view of this larger group of users. Confrontation of their requirements with definition of the library as a cultural institution makes that definition rather anachronic. It conforms more closly with requirements of a narrow elite of readers,people who can not manage without books collection. For majority the library becomes a warkshop,usefull when run efficiently. In the hope of rising the prestigé ofthe library and its staff,those users ostentatiously are being separated from general readers. This attitude is connected with many complexes which humanities feel towards exact sciences and even more so towards technics. In view of changes in contemporary science,especially in the field of intergration of not so long ago remote disciplines those are,it seems, retarded complexes. Tremendous charge of knowledge about society and its development is contained in works of our psychiatrist Antoni Kempiński. Contemporary architecture and town planning is close to philosophy and sociology,medicine to technics and informatics to philosophy. Contemporary engineer,architect,desig-

ner,production manager are bound now to know much more about the human nature and the society,then in the past. Contemporary men of creative professions and the managers of social life are permanently under obligation of mitigating negative phenomena brought up with the development of urbanization and mass communication. Through its tradition and inner organization,the library creates a possibility of deep and thorough research and intergration of technical knowledge with humanities.

Authentic progress of social development will depend on the degree of this intergration. Libraries and librarians have to play their specific part in this process. Modernizing its organization and especially information services,the libraries contribute to a progress in science and technology. On the other hand,thanks to its traditional organization the libraries becme sanctuaries for those who as it accuratly was defined by Antoni Kempiński,seek refuge from "excessively dense" society. Socicty has a shrinking space,shrinking not only by diminishing the number of square meters per person in a modern residential block,but also by diminished possibilities of individuals' vigor, sense of freedom and affectionate connections with enviroment[3]. The library is an institution in which reigns calmness and concentration. Daily rythm of life is slowed down.Those specific features which are making it different from other institutions of culture,seem worthy to preserve.

Contemporary man is entitled to think about library not only as an institution for sages or as one which serves material for production of wealth,but also as a place which can be used without any particular purpose,to play an intelectual game. Library users have,of course, a lot of reasons to visit it. Three above mentioned reasons serve only as a basis for further discussion. Defined boundaries between groups of users do not in fact exist. One never knows what will

become of a reader who reads a lot of books for his own pleasure - perhaps he will become a sage. On the other hand a reader who spent half of his life in the library meditaing over books, might come out as a fool.

1. Libraries and social development

Interaction between libraries and social development constitutes basis for discussion about the most important problems of contemporary organization and functioning of the library. General social changes are of the external character with respect to the library and are not seriously influenced by it. I have in mind such social phenomena as demographic structure, spacial localization of the population or structure of employment. But in the domain of intelectual development, containing defined symbol systems in such important branches of human life as religion, art, knowledge, literature - the library makes it possible for individuals and collectives to participate in cultural community. It does so by rendering accessible manuscripts and printed matter in which a common language, common heritage, knowledge about the world and people's views on what is right and what is wrong is contained..."Without common fund of cultural goods - writes Paweł Rybicki - common denominator at least for certain values or any social group or broader social form can not exist"[4]. That idea dominated in the XIX century's endeavors to give to peasants and workers an access to a book. In Anglosaxon countries[5] where the representatives of workers just started to be prominent on the arena of politics and economics, this process runs differently than in Poland. Here, the peasant class dominated the professional structure, and question of national independance and broadening the access to national culture came to the foreground[6]. In Great Britain United States, Scandinavian Countries and Poland, public library was jus

that institution through which active individuals were able to work on self-education and thus to gain knowledge. It was a most important way of social promotion and participation in national culture for the representatives of peasants or workers. Richard Hoggart speaking about the number of this kind of people in England,calls them "ardent minority". He describes their reading as broad and solid[7]. In Poland this ardent minority had no Polish school,especially so in territories anected by Prussia and Russia. They were also under denationalization pressure. In those circumstances sef-education became of greatest importance for both: participants and organizers. Help by the book,the journal and the library run by socio-cultural institutions,made it possible to transce boundaries of a closed local village society of that time and to participate in national and universal culture.

During later decades of the XIX century individuals pursuit of self-education was helped by socio-cultural organizations and societie Society for People's Reading Rooms,Society for People's School,Polish Mather-Country School and many others. Those societies belonging to different creeds,were organizing libraries and dissiminating books. A lot of Polish intellectuals of different political creed helped the organization of libraries and dissimination of journals. The national culture often was considered as lordly and for the elite only,so the endeavors to encourage peasant and workers participation were politically and socially complicated.

Nonexistance of independant State,of Polish schools,high percentage of illiteracy,low level of industrialization,domination of nationally diversified peasantry divided into closed small groups proof for exogenous penetration - all this created difficulties in propagation of books.

The library,as one of the most popular cultural institutions,alre

dy in the middle of the XIX century was burdened with social prophylactic tasks. Informations of "The Report of the Select Committee on Inquiry into Drunkenness" published in 1834 in Great Britain, served as an outstanding argument for organization of public libraries. Those should become institutions of decent recreation for lower social classes.

In 1918 Poland regained its independence and started its social development. It was not however quick enough to cause a radical change of situation. The revolution started in Polish Popular Republic. Millions have changed their occupation, passing over from agriculture and handcraft to industries, offices and services. Those changes were accomplished during short period and are going on to this very day. The results are not only quantitative, but strongly influenced the way of life of different strata of Polish society. It became extremly apparent in the countryside "... the local rural communities entered their period of quick changes /agrarian reform, industralization and urbanization, professional differentiation of villages population, technical changes such as electrification, mechanization, motcrization/. Those communities although differentiated in their socio-economic and institutional development, belonged to the same pattern of peasant culture. That was a starting point of socio-cultural changes and transfomation of the ways of life"[8].

Research into contemporary forms of the ways of life is of crucial importance for public libraries. The past social structures became desintegrated, especially in intelectual and middle -class circles. Also peasantry as a social class changed essentially. Under the influence of social changes, the ways of life also changes. A new way of life was formed and described as a mass-society style, with the elite, country-

side population and neo middle-class sub-styles[9]. Studies of the ways of life are preocupied with such cultural phenomena as behaviour, motivation, systems of value in contemporary family life and in different strata of the society. They might be usefull then for proper formulatio of methodological directives for research in libraries organization. Several tasks aloted to the library in the field of education, science, technology, economy and politics, were formulated in the remote past, and their formulation is not adequate to the actual social development. It requires therefore to be considered anew. Libraries and especially certain types of them are supposed to act in other social fields too. Public libraries for instance as cultural institutions traditionally connected with their nearest environement, might undertake activities connected with health improvement of individuals or groups. It could be donne not only by propagation of books advised by cooperating psychologist or psychiatrist, but also by integrated actions such as delivery of reading matter to disabled or to the people having difficulties in leaving their home. Judging by the foreign experience, this kind of activity seems promising. It gives opportunity to individuals and non-formal groups who wish to help other people as intermediaries in the books delivery or as readers. Development of different kinds of patronage over disabled is important, because they make 15-20% of the total population of our country[10]. To that social category belong elderly people, whose participation in cultural activity is being greatly required.

"In techno-scientific stage of social development, the position of elderly people changes disfavourably. Not long ago various cultures possessed social model with high position of elderly people in social hierarchy... The dominant rule of the contemporary techno-scientific world, is the rule of usefullness... That rule injures the elderly peo-

ple,they cannot keep up with the speed of contemporary life, they are not strong enough to meet different duties and requirements that life imposes upon them..."[11]

2. The library and social communication

Through milleniae there were diversified ways of human communication and in spite of intensive radio and television development they did not change substantially up to our days. For science,politics, in the world of art,for industry and divers branches of social life personal contacts and oral communication is of great importance. Growing number of congresses,symposia,conferences,proves that statement. Oral information in village or townlet's small communities is often passed absolutely independantly from information dissiminated by mass media. This applies also for social life standard value systems,ways of life,customs and for many ordinary problems,such as health,childrens education farming and housekeeping. The importance of the ways of communication is still very grat great ,both in the developed and developing countries. Public libraries as oldest cultural institution which grew out of the local aspirations and accepted by those communities,should be very careful choosing and adapting the forms of information dissemination. It is important for both, the rural and industrial regions. Methods of informations diffusion must come out of knowledge about menagerial systems in particular branches of social life,about trends in education,science and industry's organization. Application of the developed countries information diffusion's technique and importing the information from those countries to countries which undergo the process of industralization should be undertaken with awarness of differences of political,cultural,economic systems and also of different

technical environment: production and services systems,research level, professional competence of the staff,even of the network of shops. Even form of information becomes meaningfull only when used by group of people joined by common interest,common part in science development,or necessity of undertaking commercial or production risks. Of course, not every information necesserily has utilitary character. Gotha Almanac - says Ronald Charles Benge - was not and is not of any practical use,but it was and still is a symbol of social status of those who figure in it. There are a lot of different sources formed accordingly to prevalent social structure. Contemporary data banks,besides bringing benefits of efficient information,to a certain extend are the illustrations of political and economic level of the country which can afford to have it. "A data bank,no doubt,brings prestige to the banker and those who control computerized information systems have besides non-informational rewards.[12] This statement should be taken into consideration when expensive plans of modernization and especially of computerization of libraries and organization of information centers are being discussed.

Intensive use of technical appliances in libraries is an outcome of the development of scientific technical and economic information in industrially and urbanistically highly developed countries. For developing countries organization of computerized informatic and library systems became in recent decades a symbol of scientific and technical progress. Writing about African countries Ronald Charles Benge drew attention to that psychological and political meaning of the problem. He shows that organization of scientific and technical information depends on two important conditions. The first one is deeply rooted in social structure,the second is connected with technical and organizational level achieved by particular country. R.Ch.Benge thinks,that

setbacks in organization of information arise from lack of appreciation of individual and social conditions, from lack of understanding that it is necessary to take both conditions into account. There is also hastiness in the less developed countries in borrowing ready solutions from highly developed ones, who wish to catch up with the latter. Those observations show us clearly, that the main problem is the accord between social requirement of information and the forms of its organization.

3. Organization of the library

Polish librarians have long tradition in recognition of the library dependance on broader social conditions. Helena Radlińska was in that respect an outstanding authority. She showed, that the library's organization: the principles of books collection, systems of working it out and especially of publications classification - all that should be subordinated to the main task of providing the users with access to the book collection[13]. Inner library's organization and organization of cooperation between libraries is a very extensive matter. It consists of both, very general problems and many narriw, techno-organizational questions. The interest taken in different problems of library's organization depends on many factors: on past research on the libraries, on material wealth of libraries, on their real meaning for culture, science and economy. Many countries are deeply concerned with libraries' effectivenes and provide sufficient sums for researches into organization of library's services[14]. International organization including IFLA suggest comparative researches. Polish librarians for many years are taking part in that activity. There is considerable interest in our research into general reading and public libraries development. This interest induced Section of the Theory and Research of IFLA to organize

in Warsaw an International Seminar on "Book and Library in Society". Over 20 outstanding specialists from Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Socialist countries discussed those problems. It could be said, that present time researches go deeply into different aspects of the libraries' services and clear up phenomena previousely unrecognized or neglected. The main imperfection of those researches would be as it seems, lack of comprehensive inquiries, which would deal with all functions of the library put together. So far, the subject matter of researches seems scattered. Most of contemporary library researches is carried on under the strong influence even fascination with technical devices, especially with possibilities of use of audiovisual appliances and computers. Extensive use of those in the United States libraries especially, brought much more modest effects then it was expected. The written word remained after all, the most important means of mankind's communication, the main way to transmit ideas and information. It is so in all walks of social life[15]. Generative method of teaching, which provides for diminishing differences between teachers and pupils, also continues to be only postulated.

It does not mean, that research of organization of library's work is superfluous and that the libraries might do without it. On the contrary, changes of contemporary society force us to undertake inquiries into three main domains of library's activity: 1. The policy of material's aquisition/ geographic and spatial localization/, its inner structure and contents/. 2. Systems of information about library's resources /classification of literature, catalogue rules, construction of catalogs and bibliography, technical appliances/. 3. Rules of making available the library's material/ organization of the network, library's information, methods of making material available/. Those three domains are closly connected with assiociated professinns. It is imperative to

take into consideration bookselling,publishing,censorship,production of furniture and utensils for the library,systems of intercommunication and level of motorization.All those to a great extent influance the work of even a smallest library.

Researche on the library's organization have often practical goals. The y are thus easily accepted by the governemental bodies which often supply money. Librarians are inclined to appraise results of researche usefull for the improvement of library's organization. On the other hand,research transcending the organization problems,those concerned with more general and social phenomena are being met with distrust. It happens so in spite of the fact that general social development gratly influences the library's shape and affects its activity. Research on reading is not exception to this. Librarians often think it belongs to sociology of culture and is of not great importance to the library's practical activity. Comparatively rarely the results of research in that problem is being used as basis for planning the structure of library's stock or for deciding on information services organizational forms in the libraries. The basic knowledge about social aspects of library's functioning is not so deeply rooted among librarians as it might be expected from numerous researches. Hence,the identification of the requirements with the reality. in the sphere of library's organization is equally frequent as in the sphere of social aspects of library's activity. The process of bureaucratisation of library's services,rising the inner rules barriers,forming bans and commands,constructing language and terminology incomprehensible for many readers, goes on and is very advanced.

In spite of official statements,the organization of an average library is more concentrated to solve inner problems than the external requirements. The larger the library,the more time and energy is absor-

bed by programing,planning,statistics,accounting indices of plan fulfilment,reporting,analyzing activity and so on. All these acts do not facilitate the use of the libraries and have no meaning whatsover for the readers. Instead it transforms the library into a sort of an office or sham workshop. After the reform of the country's administrative structure in 1975,the Books and Readers Institute undertook research on the organization of public libraries network. We have found an overgrowth of those departments and sections of county libraries,which were only indirectly connected with the services for readers. There is not sufficient and continually diminishing number of staff in the reading rooms and lending libraries and also of the reference librarians. There is instead an enlargement of employment in the sections connected with instruction,methodology,education,administration[16]. Red tape progress in the libraries,domination of organizational activity over the substantial,imprints on the staff selection,on the style of librarianship and on professional competence. It is especially so with the managing staff in the library business. This is being shown by the intraductory analysis of the professional competence of public libraries directors, assistent directors and chiefs of instruction-methodology departments. Professional knowledge of library's warkshop,knowledge about professional literature and bell-lettres is substituted by rather superficial and patchy informations about supposed goals of library's service. It is mostly caused by very serious absorption of managing staff with organization work and also by necessity to reprezent the library on the outside. There are even incidents of such a great absorption,that there are difficulties in approaching directors with substantial questions,because they are often outside the library. It does occur also that educated librarian directors,several years after graduation are

losing touch with their subject and specialization and could be of little help to h their collaborators. Thus arises the question about the standard model of contemporary director. Should he be above all an efficient organizer,able to secure financial means /the library without sufficient finances could not serve well/ or should he be a political and social worker,a member of all institutions and societies,author of numerous propaganda and popularisation action. Or should he perhaps be an expert on the librarian warkshop,open-minded to the introduction of novelties,familiar with main directions of library's development. Best of all would be if he combined a bit of all those qualities together, with the skill of management and ability to cooperate with the staff. This is of course a wishfull model when compared with the reality. It is evident however,that the management of contemporary library requires knowledge about fundamental features which makes it distinctly different from other cultural institutions. It is therefore desired that he/she/ should be familiar with litarary culture,problems of science popularization and trends in the reading. Knowledge in this three domains should constitute an intelectual outfit of library's (and not only a ~~public~~ our) director.

4. Public opinion about library

We only have a fragmentary and not a full knowledge about judgment of different social circles and professional groups about the library. This question arises mainly when more comprehensive researches on social influence of the library is being carried on. It is not being carried on as a separate theme of inquiries. Very few authors attempted to isolate it and to characterise judgement givenon library's service by users and those who did not use it[17]. It requires methodological knowledge of social researches and thus it is difficult to carry this type of inquiries in the university level librarianship schools. The

definition of public opinion as a social phenomenon influences research direction. The short encyclopedic definition says that opinion is "Set of subjective thoughts or views of individual members of the society. It forms an expression of their attitude towards certain social phenomena and sufficiently often it appears to be statistically worked out". Like many social phenomena, the library could be subjected to the judgement and appraisement of the society. They might be more or less objective or, they might arise from indirect experience of using the library or might be borrowed, personally unveriefield, stereotyped judgements. "They haven't got the books for everyone, but there is a good selection". "I feel very uncomfortable in a library. I would be frightened they would come up to talk to me when picking out a book" - those are views of the respondents which did not use the library[19].

Similar views are being presented by respondents in the new research of the Books and Readers Institute. This inquiry on views about the library is led by Eva Stecko, and carried on between inhabitants of small towns. The majority of respondents did not use the library's services. But both they and those who did use the library, mostly judged the library and librarian's services in a positive way. Book reading and the use of the library is being considered as a worthy activity. Respondents say so independently of the scale of their use of the library's services and their reading activity. The second subject of inquiries deals with press articles and informations about library's services. The analysis led by Aleksandra Panecka points out the ways of creating the image of contemporary library by daily newspapers and socio-cultural periodicals. It shows the proportion of reliable information and that which is based on repeating stereotypes.

We decided to inquire into public opinions about libraries, because we are convinced that the knowledge about them is important especially

when the social structure, way and style of life of individuals social and professional groups-changes.

Therefore it is important to confront the library's tasks as one's to be supposed to fulfill with real requairements of the users. In the future those should be an important complementary inquiry to the reading researches. Together it should give fuller information and broader basis to draw proper conclusions.

5. The library as an institution steered from without

We are wittnesing the development of education science and technics growth of political movements, dissimination of ideas and political programs in all social strata and between workers and peasants especially. It made the public library to be an institution influenced by much broader environment then the nearest neighbourhood, than before. There are two aspects of this broadening. The first is connected with the influence of ideological factors, the second is of organizational kind. During the second half of the XIX-th century, public libraries were organized as a result of mainly intellevtual currents of that time. Philosophic, social and political thoughts were formulated by the individuals and generalized by the libraries amongst other means of generalization. The book and the periodical were the main sources of communication. The library made it more organized and orderly. So the socio-cultural and political organizations were anxions to influence the libraries. In the XX century also the state got interested in the libraries and included them in its general education, cultural and political programs. Public libraries were ranked as state institutions mainly through libraries acts. That helped to incrase the number of libraries, improved their financial situation and the profession of the librarian got stabilized. Libraries, up to that time treated as local cultural institu-

tions became elements of a national organization,integral parts of general librarian and informatic system. The library was to act accordingly to the financial rules,it was to make reports,statistics,use generally established classification systems and catalogues,rules of borrowing books,planning and respect estabished standads,recommended aquisition and selection of books. Those developments differed in different countries and dependend on the administrative system,material wealth and many other factors[20].

In Poland the state institutions tried to steer the libraries already in the XVIII century. In 1774 The National Education Commision /Ministry of Education/ issued its first act,which included problems of libraries. In effect,the state budget allocated certain sums for libraries.Regulations for library's services and the right of inspection were also issued. During twenty years of its activity,the National Education Commision gave a lot of attention to the public libraries[21]. There was a great concern to render accessible to broad mass of the public library's collection. Many issued instructions underlined the necessity of close contact of libraries with schools,unified management and cooperation between public and school libraries.

It is interesting to note,that views formulated by National Education Commision were revived by the librarians during the II Polish Commonwealth period /1918-1939/. During those two decades,librarians vigorously tried to introduce a public library's act and were demanding united management of libraries by the governament's institution. It is also interesting to note that the Union of Polish Librarians[22], advocated that view. Nevertheless the basis for rational and effective development of modern library's activity was layed down by the April,17 1946 decree on the libraries and the library's collections and by

the 9-th of April 1968 an act on libraries[23].

The main feature of Polish library's act distinguishing it from other acts,is that it handles all libraries as units of the national libraries network. This network is composed of scientific,professional, school,public,military and hospital libraries. They all are obliged to cooperate in collection asessment,rendering them accessible,informatic services,education of librarians,reporting and bibliographic activizy. Local authorities fulfill indirect,the Ministry of Culture and Arts direct supervision of public libraries. The Ministry acts through its department of libraries and through Social Centres of Culture,the Minister of the Culture and Arts has his advisory body - the State Council for Libraries. It analyses and advises on most important projected rules and problems connected with libraries.

There are two levels of steering libraries' activity.Local authorities are indirectly influencing their services to the greatest extent. They supply housing,equipment,money for purchase of books and for librarians payments. It is also they,who pass to the libraries the requirements resulting from more general social,educational and political aims. General library's policy,programming and planning,projecting acts and rules,and speaking on libraries behalf to the highest state authorities is being performed by central authorities. Shaping the library's policy by the state is connected with economics,politics,education and many other social requirements. It would be naive to think that the state while financing the libraries,at the same time would limit its influence to the organization of their equipment. Libraries,all of them, beginning with public schools and ending with the professional ones play an important part in the systems of education,science,technics and economy to allow a no-integrated activity in the general national programs.

The development of libraries created strong links between them and the local authorities. That was by the way the basis of the concepts formed during World War II. The centralized administration of the firs years of Polish People's Republic,did not last long and was arduously fought with by the librarians. From time to time certain librarians proposed a creation of central administrative units connected with the ministry. These voices are being heard especially at the time of lessening interest of the local authorities in the libraries' activity or when it is necessary to decide on important matters of organization of libraries network or systems of assessment of new books. It is easy t draw the line of rights to influence the libraries'activity by central and local bodies in the countries where financing goes from central and local sources.

In Poland there is only one source of financing the libraries and it is the budget of local administration. The ministry has at its disposal certain additional sums,but it is to little to seriously affect the plans for the libraries' services. It might play a complementary part only. A real master of libraries it is then a local administration. The local administration is influencing other matters besides the budgetary. It also influences the organizational matters. The voyevodship/county/ charmain can decide about the libraries' network and about the scope of the activity of its parts. Local authorities can also influence the forms of libraries services. They can demand special propagation of certain literature - agricultural for instance or organizing certain forms of books propagation-lectures of authors, shows and e.g., a cooperation with other cultural institutions, All those demands,or aims come out of apinions about the libraries,about the images of its work and its meaning. Those opinions not always are in accordance with the real expectations of local community. Results

of research in reading give us rich material which enables us to compare the postulated and the real meaning of the library. The inquiries must then consider many problems connected with changes of social structure, which influence the librarys organization.

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IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Education and Research

SECTION: Library Theory and Research

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The International Seminar "Book and Library in Society" of the Polish Book and Readers Institute and the IFLA Section of Library Theory and Research

A Presentation of the Problems and Results of Contemporary User and Reader Research

by
Diann D. Rusch
Research Assistant
Chair of Library Science
University of Cologne
Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany

The International Seminar "Book and Library in Society" of the Polish Books and Readers Institute and the IFLA Section of Library Theory and Research

A Presentation of the Problems and Results of Contemporary User and Reader Research

Under the direction of Jadwiga Kołodziejska, The Books and Readers Institute of the National Library in Warsaw planned and coordinated this week-long seminar with the gracious support of the Polish Cultural Ministry and the patronage of the IFLA Section on Library Theory and Research. Of the approximately thirty participants, half represented eight West European countries and half represented six East European countries, including eight members of the National Library in Warsaw, with two additional representatives from one non-European country (USA). The lack of representatives from non-European societies, especially from developing countries and Asian societies, could be considered somewhat disadvantageous for the overall Seminar participation, as well as for the treatment of issues raised in the papers and discussions. However, this lack of representation cannot be viewed as a glaring disadvantage since the various treatments of the topic and ensuing discussions gained in depth as a result of the concentration on readership study in the countries represented. Problems concerning actual illiteracy, which are necessarily key issues in the developing countries, were virtually excluded and discussion focussed more on the cultural and attitudinal phenomenon of functional illiteracy. Nevertheless, due to the nature of the national backgrounds represented, the Seminar theme most often reflected and encountered specifically European problems arising in readership analysis and thus provided insights into the acute difficulties for the book, libraries, readership studies and studies of library use as a result of the historical conditions experienced in the recent past.

The general tone of the Seminar underscored the importance of pursuing readership studies, emphasizing the investigation of the social function of the book, the phenomena of reading as

behavior and the role of the library and librarians within the various societies.

Twenty-three papers were presented--most often in summary form due to time restrictions, but augmented in most cases by the full-length printed text. All papers and discussions were carried out in the "official" Seminar languages, English and Polish, with spontaneous translation into the other language. Certain deviations from the agreement to restrict presentations to these official languages raised criticism among some of the participants since the subsequent additional translation took up valuable Seminar time and required additional personnel. The translators for the Seminar sessions were excellently prepared, but despite these efforts, certain limitations in communication and discussion due to the language barriers were apparent and in some cases, it was felt that this severely limited valuable exchange of ideas between the various representative groups.

The realization of on-going informal discussions beyond the framework of the Seminar meetings was implemented by the setting of the Seminar in the stately Radziejowice Palace situated in the countryside approximately 45 km outside of Warsaw. The charm of the palace and its grounds, as well as the hospitality and thorough organization of both the official and social activities of the Seminar contributed to the quick establishment of a self-contained, dynamic atmosphere of congenial interaction among the participants.

The majority of the papers and ensuing discussions focussed on the definition and critique of the methodology involved in readership studies. Some of the major points will be highlighted here; the full proceedings of the Seminar will be published in the near future in both Polish and English editions.

During the course of the Seminar, the question arose repeatedly as to whether reading should be approached as the mechanism of reading, as a behavioral (i.e. psychological) study of individual reading habits, expectations and responses, or as a sociological phenomenon. This requires the formulation of a clearly-defined concept regarding the decision whether to study book consumption on the basis of book production or on the basis of book trade studies, statistics and dissemination policy, book circulation and library use on the basis of bibliometrics, community profiles and patron response to library services, or

reader behavior on the basis of individual reading habits, preferences and reading experiences. The first priority for the researcher in his actual project is to then define the multiple factors behind the act and motivation of reading and to limit the variables within the project formulation.

Criticism of previous surveys and studies on the basis of the lack of precise definitions of the objectives, variables, scope and thorough understanding of the empirical validity of the methods used in determining reader response and habits was especially voiced by those participants who had concerned themselves with the "psycho-sociology of reading" (Robert Escarpit, France). The validity of studies using free-answer questionnaires, interview techniques and conclusions based on self-testimony was questioned on the basis of difficulties in establishing objective assessment criterien for the language used in such attitudinal and emotive responses. It was not only stressed that individuals use language differently to express totally individual reading experience, but also that such responses, when "decoded" by the investigator, necessarily reveal a broad and less easy to determine spectrum of motivational structures. Although opinions differed as to the degree of importance which could be attributed to the often intangible variables at play in the study of reader response, the prevailing opinion was that no thorough knowledge of the reading process would be attainable without a keener awareness of the socio-linguistic and ethno-linguistic aspects involved in such an investigation. Furthermore, the general recommendation was to treat statistical evidence in such studies with caution and to augment any research involving self-testimony with careful, objective observation of the actual behavior of the persons being studied. Thus, the investigator must not only be able to determine the effect of the language used in the interview format and the meanings behind individual use of language; he must also be aware of the effect of emotional responses to the interview situation, implied evaluatory remarks and criticism imbedded within the language, and the value structures of the particular level of society to which the reader belongs.

Important here is also the study of societal values associated with the degree of prestige attributed to reading in relation to other leisure activities (Valeria Stelmach, USSR). This prestige

factor must be viewed not only for its economic effect within the book trade industry and its importance for the status and survival of the library and its services, but also in contrast to other forms of leisure time activities with special emphasis on the influence of television and competition of the (mass)media. Both the erroneous conclusion that television has affected the actual reading behvaior negatively and the refutation of the "threat" of non-traditional "media of communication" (Robert Usherwood, England) to the book and library were noted by participants from both East and West. The question of the library's flexibility in its response and relationship to the various media--both in light of the competitive aspects, as well as in light of the complementary function which media forms provide when successfully integrated into library programs and used to expand services to a more highly diversified audience--evoked relatively little discussion in the Seminar. Appeals were made, however, to both the UNESCO and the IFLA to support increased inclusion of media in libraries and to encourage more attention to non-print sources and modes of information transmission and retrieval. The question of massmedia control, the effects of direct or indirect censorship (both for print and non-print media), and the increasing difficulty to train people to recognize biased reporting in the media received only peripheral comment, although the consistent opinion was that, in contrast to the media, libraries and the book were still in a relatively stronger position to resist brainwashing and preserve freedom.

The general field of readership studies was divided into four subfields or areas of focus, as proposed by Valeria Stelmach (USSR): 1) investigations of reading as a value system in itself based on the prestige, motivations for reading, and criteria for describing what literature and the act of reading means to the individual reader; 2) investigations of cultural value systems and general reading habits in various areas and groups (such as those characterized by age, educational level, profession, income level, etc.) -- the sociological studies; 3) the investigation of the transmission of values through literature--i.e. what books are read, what content is important, to what extent the reader can "decode" the text, and how he is influenced by

the "aesthetic value" of the text--thus also including theories of reader reception; 4) investigations of the social institutions which influence the reader's tastes, such as schools, book shops and book trade advertising, state or regional library and reading programs, personal contacts or professional activities, etc.

At least seven of the papers provided the results of original studies, giving not only the conclusions of the studies, but also evaluatory comments concerning the planning, organization, methodology and validity of such studies. With the exeeption of a multi-national study of reader expectation and experience conducted in Great Britain (Bryan Luckman) and Hungary (István Kamarás), investigations of primarily socio-demographical factors affecting reading behavior prevailed. To highlight only a few of them here:

The study of the reading of scientific books and magazines by non-professional readers (Grażyna Straus, Poland) showed significant changes in certain communications structures as indicated by the infiltration of scientific information and deeper scientific awareness into other spheres of life. These factors also resulted in the development of a new type of periodical containing the paradigms of science. This study also cited the increased use of scientific books using non-scientific specialist terminology and literature, and in general, noted the tendency of increased reading of scientific literature in non-scientific circles.

The report on a series of surveys on library use in Denmark (Ole Harbo, Denmark) not only revealed the correlation between variables of age, educational degree attained, profession and income level, and the reported frequency of library use, but also introduced the new factor of the location of the library as a variable. This included both the characterization of the degree of urbanization in the library community and the proximity of the library to its users. Thus, the frequency of library use could be seen as a function of the distance of the library to the user and also in combination relationship with the factors of the educational level and profession of the user. These considerations led to the suggestion of possible errors in those studies which cannot or only with great difficulty determine "hidden" (non-investigated) factors affecting readership, and thereby

questioned the validity of readership studies based primarily on library use figures without attention to the motivating factors behind the figures.

Interestingly enough, although several presentations referred to studies on children's readership, only one (Denise Escarpit, France) gave an overview of the state and trends in research of reading behavior of children and juveniles. Within the framework of the Seminar, the area of children's literature and reading behavior received relatively little attention, which might serve to confirm Ms. Escarpit's observations on the surprising lack of research on children's and juvenile literature and reading behavior, as well as the lack of courses and training in this area for teachers and librarians. Although programs for improving the reading competence of children may assume priority in this area, perhaps this lack of research could also be pursued on the level of UNESCO and UNICEF library activities, as well as within the framework of the IFLA Section on Public Libraries.

Within the broader scope of readership investigation and related disciplines, several papers reiterated the dynamic interaction between studies on the history of the book (Elżbieta Słodkowska, Poland) and the history of readership studies (Janusz Kostecki, Poland). Both types of studies provide background information for interpreting current readership studies and for understanding and determining changes in the cultural acceptance of various publication forms, the cultural value of reading itself, and the role which books and other media play in the intellectual development of particular social groups.

The various ideological differences and treatment of historical determinants which have influenced the development of readership investigation in the respective countries emerged during the course of the Seminar discussions, especially those concerning the role of book production and the book trade industry. Various observations established the fundamental interrelationship between studies of book production and the book market and studies of readership--especially those conducted by the book trade industry as opposed to those confined to library use. The differences between the East and West European countries

in the quantity and source of such readership studies were attributed to the following causes: 1) the absence of publisher trade unions in Socialist countries and subsequent lack of competitive book market policies have contributed to a lack of studies on this level (i.e. conducted by publishing concerns) in contrast to those conducted with relatively greater frequency since the early sixties, as well as before the Second World War, in the West European countries by publishing concerns; 2) what has been termed the "hunger for books" in the East European countries during the past several decades is the result of the rapid improvement of the general educational level, as well as the consequence of centrally controlled cultural policies in these countries and the resulting economic factors relating to book production.

In all countries, there exists a close connection between the publishing world and the educational system, and the book or printed document still remains the predominant means through which educational goals and social advancement are realized (Radosław Cybulski, Poland). Certainly, there are delicate, highly disputable economic questions concerning the usefulness and objectives of investigations on readership conducted within the book market, but the basic criticisms by the Seminar participants of such studies focussed on the need for more precise formulations of the survey objectives and question formulation. In this respect, it was again stressed that the correlation of the results of studies conducted in individual countries to make international comparisons can rarely be successfully achieved as long as the definitions of terminology and variables in the studies differ and the methods of gathering and interpreting the data are not standardized. These researchers, however, encouraged not only the continued studies of and by the book trade industry, but also a new focus on aspects of readership study which could be useful as descriptive and projective factors both the publishing world as well as for libraries. These should also be useful in establishing models of book reception and in determining reading preferences. In general, the thoroughness of recent book market and readership research as conducted by publishing concerns was praised and the question as to whether, in fact, more readership studies that are not based on the book trade are being conducted in Socialist countries in comparison to those conducted in other

countries, elicited the appeal for a study designed particularly to consider readership and readership invesitgation on an international scale--perhaps through the initiative of the UNESCO or under the auspices of the IFLA (Heinz Steinberg, West Berlin).

Lastly, the Seminar theme was considered for its significance and future realization within librarian training programs. This included the incorporation of readership theory and research methodology in the curriculum and as a basis for practice-oriented models (Frank N. Hogg, Great Britain). It was pointed out that the library school, seen as a production model itself, must be constantly self-evaluative in light of the social demands on libraries and librarians. The impact of social and cultural change, especially in the educational system and more recently in the informational communication system, is the impetus to which the library, library management, and therefore librarian education must respond. One of the conclusions posed here was that librarians must work more closely together with the rest of the school system (Ben Rugaas, Norway). This was accompanied by a general appeal for the wider application of the IFLA standards for library schools and for reciprocal recognition of librarian training programs (Paul Kaegbein, Federal Republic of Germany).

Furthermore, the readership studies should shift part of the exclusive emphasis from the actual users to an emphasis on understanding the motivation and psychology of the great number of potential users and non-users. As Ben Rugaas noted: "Who speaks for the potential users?"--which elicited corresponding questions concerning the factors which discourage use of the libraries and how to build such considerations into future library use and readership studies, as well as into the library's individual response to its environment.

Finally, the treatment of the library "as the subject of scientific research," based upon the historical development of its influence and role in promoting and shaping cultural values, as well as the effects of the social environment upon its function and services, appropriately brought the Polish library and its development over the recent years clearly into focus. Jadwiga Kołodziejska (Poland) highlighted the effects of the vast and rapid social and economical changes within Polish society over the past decades, showing the influence not only of the resettle-

ment policies and educational improvement of much of the population, but also the change in the social structures concerning time available for reading and the cultural values associated with reading. She cited the difficult task of the Library to integrate social structures which had been functioning before the Second World War with the societal conditions after the War and the vast changes in the cultural needs of the people, thus stressing the need to view the library in terms of its interrelationships with its social environment.

The members of Poland's Books and Readers Institute have contributed a great deal to the investigation of the various aspects of readership studies. The results of their work will provide valuable insights well beyond their own political borders. Such reading and readership surveys can become a very important basis for library organization and for definition and restructure of library services. At the close of the Seminar sessions, there was a general call for the establishment of more research programs on the library within its social environment and on the characteristics of the reading population. The Polish National Library Books and Readers Institute may be taken as a model here in many respects, yet this is an area where both UNESCO and IFLA should encourage support and development, perhaps even supervise wide-range studies which can overcome the political, ideological, and language barriers in providing a composite of standards for methodological considerations and definitions and for the gathering of reliable information on reading for broad-scale interpretation. Such studies will be very useful at all levels of library activities by providing potential guide-lines for the analysis of developing and expanding library systems, by exploring specific community and regional conditions affecting the reading population's behavior and thereby providing the way to more adequate and comprahensive library services. This will also contribute to the training of more effective, perceptive library personnel who can indeed respond to the rapidly changing demands of the various social conditions throughout the world. It has been hoped that such issues could be dealt with by a Working Group to be established by the combined efforts of the Section on Public Libraries and the Section on Library Theory and Research. The Working Group will have the task to make recommendations con-

cerning the standardization of library user surveys, but unfortunately, this proposed Working Group has not yet received sufficient support.

The need was also expressed for more seminars similar to this Seminar. Such seminars provide the opportunity for the valuable exchange of both theoretical considerations above and beyond ideological, political and cultural differences, as well as for the establishment of criterien for evaluating research on the various national and international levels, and the interaction of various experts from not only ideological, but also professionally copmetitive areas (as for instance in this case, librarians, educational psychologists, sociologists, reading specialists, publishers, and librarian educators). Considering the role of IFLA in this respect, the organization of similar seminars on this and various other topics should be encouraged, especially in those regions of the world where similar problems have to be solved, such as in Latin America, etc. It will also be important to provide the opportunity for the continuation of the interaction on readership problems begun at this Seminar in Warsaw. This will be realized in part by an international seminar being planned on this topic in the USSR in the near future.

At the Warsaw Seminar, the four days of official sessions were too short to do full justice to the presentation and thorough discussion of the 25 papers and to the various aspects of the topic stimulated by the papers and the experts present. This does not mean that fewer aspects of the topic should have been treated, but in view of the time restrictions, the intensive schedule, and certain limitations due to the translation factors, perhaps there were too many papers presented to allow little more than minimal discussion. Informal discussion helped bridge this gap, but nevertheless, adequate opportunity for discussion of the last papers was lacking, as was a formal summing-up of the overall Seminar conclusions.

The visit on the last day of the Seminar to the two sites of the Biblioteka Narodowa with a brief tour, exposure to the various special collections, and explanatory talk concerning the rationale and architectural plans of the new National Library complex, provided further insights into the problems of rebuilding,

reassembling, and redefining the Library's collection and activities after 1945. It was also apparent from the later reception by the Minister of Culture that library projects in Poland were well-organized and well-supported by the government.

As a final note, Jadwiga Kołodziejska and her staff deserve a special word of thanks for the organization of the Seminar, for their individual stimulating contributions to the Seminar sessions, and for their warm hospitality and introduction to the Polish culture--all of which provided the foreign visitors with a very warm and memorable experience of the Book and Library in Society Seminar at Radziejowice, June 1980.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Education and Research

SECTION: Library Theory and Research

1/THEOR/1E

The State of Library Research in Japan

by
Tamiko MATSUMURA
Professor
The University of Library and Information Science
Japan

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THE STATE OF LIBRARY RESEARCH IN JAPAN

By

Tamiko Matsumura
Professor
The University of Library and Information Science
Japan

Paper to an Open Meeting of the Section of Library Theory and Research, Division of Research and Education, IFLA Conference, Leipzig, August 1981

This paper briefly reviews the state of library research in Japan in the context of general research and development activities in the country. In spite of the long history and tradition of libraries, librarianship is still developing as an academic discipline in its own right, and there is still little agreement as to the theoretical basis of librarianship and the academic core of the discipline. Furthermore there is as yet the definitional controversy over librarianship and information science and their interrelationship. In the present paper, the term 'library research' is taken to mean any systematic investigation in the provision of library and information services following a narrower definition of the term 'library.' Substantial research and development have been taken place in areas of information science including information retrieval which is often regarded as largely overlapping with librarianship, but these are set outside the scope of the paper.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Research and development activities take place in various research establishments as well as in colleges and universities. They are broadly grouped into three categories: basic research is mainly centred around universities and colleges, and the academic research institutions attached to them; more practical research leading to the development of specific products takes place in industries and their research facilities; and, research for the application of results of basic research to specific problems or missions associated with the administrative policy of

particular government departments takes place at research institutes or experimental laboratories of various government departments.

Research Workers

The total number of research workers in Japan as of April 1, 1978 was 331,467 of which approximately 44.0% (146,962) was in universities and other academic institutions and 46.0% (158,706) in industries; this is in contrast to less than 10.0% (30,799) in independent research establishments (Table 1). A research worker here is defined as someone who holds a Bachelor's (First) degree as the minimum academic qualification and is engaged in research for more than two years on a specific research topic or who has equivalent expertise in a specific field of study. The ratio of woman research workers was 11.1% (16,242) in universities and other academic institutions, 4.5% (1,392) in research establishments and 1.4% (2,108) in industries. There were 25 research workers for every 10,000 persons of population in 1979, which is comparable with major industrialised countries, whereas average research expenditure per person in natural sciences was as low as 1,2660,000 yen.

The examination of research population by subject area shows that 82.1% (272,150) are in natural sciences while humanities and social sciences combined constitute the remaining 18.0%, reflecting the predominant natural sciences orientation of research in Japan. A further analysis indicates that over 55.0% (152,754) of natural sciences research workers are in industries, which in turn constitutes 99.4% of the total research population in industries. This pattern in the distribution of research workers among different types of organisation and subject fields has been constant over the last several years, indicating that research and development in science and technology is heavily dependent on industries.

Research Expenditure

The national expenditure on research and development in 1977 was 3,651,317 million yen, and its ratio to gross national income in 1978 was 2.15% which fell within the same range as those of major West European countries. However, the research expenditure to gross national product ratio turned out to be considerably lower,

being 1.71% in the same year.

Of the total 3,651,317 million yen, nearly 57.0% (2,109,500 million yen) was from industries in contrast to 1,012,297 million yen from the academic sector (Table 2). This again indicates the substantial share of industries in research investment and, in particular, in science and technology. A further analysis of expenditure by types of research shows that industries spent almost the entire fund in natural sciences, and furthermore nearly 76.0% was in developmental research.

These figures reflect certain characteristics of research and development activities in Japan, that is, more emphasis on applied research leading to the development of specific products rather than on pure basic research. This is exemplified by the national projects such as nuclear power, space science and oceanic development. The expenditure on applied research in these projects is by far larger than that on basic research: for instance, approximately 77 billion yen was spent in 1975 on space projects for the development of a satellite, whereas the research fund for Tokyo University Aerospace Research Institute which is responsible for the basic research in this area was only 6.5 billion yen, less than 10% of the former.

Ministry of Education's Grants-in-Aid

The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Mombusho) supports various research work conducted in universities and other academic research institutions through its Grants-in-aid scheme. In 1980 over 28 billion yen was spent on 11,953 research projects, which comprised approximately 6.0% of the Ministry's total annual expenditure. The grants-in-aid are provided to research projects proposed by individuals or groups of research workers as well as the special research projects designated by the Ministry.

Applications for grants-in-aid to research projects are classified into one of 192 categories according to the subject of research. Until recently there was no provision for a separate category for library or information research. They were filed in Education or Electrical Engineering or such subject categories as Medicine, Agriculture, or Economics to which library or information services are related. The introduction of the Category of Information Science in 1977 reflects the significant increase in

research work in the field and also the recognition by the Ministry of the importance of research in this area. In establishing this category, the broader definition of 'information science' was taken to include library, information retrieval, computer science and all studies related to information. In 1980, a total of 59 research programmes were supported in this category with 140 million yen, which is approximately 0.5% of the total grants-in-aid expenditure for the same year. The majority of research in this category is in computer science, e.g., study or development of computer softwares, application of computers in particular fields such as history, medical care, music scores, artificial intelligence, machine translation and data base developemtn. In contrast very little is found in library, primary and secondary literature, communication and such, the only exception being one research on review literature which received a 4 million yen grant.

LIBRARY RESEARCH

Special Research Projects

In addition to support for general research work, the Ministry provides funds to a number of special projects. These Special Research Proejcts are designated by the Ministry in response to scientific and social demand. This scheme started in 1963 with seven projects, Area studies in Asia and Africa, Radiation effects, Nuclear fusion, Disaster science, Aeronomy, Cancer, and Virology. The number of projects has subsequently increased to reach nineteen projects in 1980, including Experimental technics of DNA recombination, Physiological and chemical control of biological production, Properties of amorphous substance, Evolution of solar system and planetary environment, and Preservation of ancient cultural treasuries.

Recognising the importance of information and the need for research in this area, the Ministry initiated in 1970 a series of research projects. The first was a two-year Basic Research on Information Processing, involving 22 people, which studied computer application to university library and its information services. This was followed by another three-year projects on the Processing of Large Amounts of Information in Wider Area, and

further, by the third project on the Formation Process of Information Systems and Organisation of Scientific Information which was completed in 1979. However, the last two projects in this series were specifically oriented toward information science, or rather, computer and telecommunication technology, and library science per se was not dealt with in these research projects.

In recognition of the need for further research in librarianship, and in library automation in particular, the Ministry made a provision in 1978 for a two-year special research project on Automation of the University Library with a grant of 37 million yen. It involved total of 51 researchers, of which about 30 were practicing librarians from various university libraries. It might be worth mentioning that the project provided practicing librarians for the first time with an opportunity to participate in research work supported by the government fund.

The first trial in library automation in Japan started in 1966-67 in several university libraries including Tokyo University Medical School Library and Kyoto Sangyo University with their own computers, and the library of Keio University Medical School which was dependent on computer outside the university. In 1970's the Ministry started financing library automation in national universities, one or two libraries every year, by allocating funds for computer hardware and software development. By 1978 a total of 11 national university libraries had automated systems, each with dedicated computer and independently developed, and therefore, incompatible systems. However, the crucial limitations were first, that only alpha-numeric data was able to be processed - processing of Japanese script was as yet inpracticable for ordinary library - and secondly, that there was a lack of centrally produced bibliographic records for Japanese materials in machine-readable form. These resulted in the exclusion of cataloguing systems from automation, and posed difficulties in the integrated approach to library automation in which bibliographic records from authoritative sources can be utilised for various library activities. The latter half of the 1970's saw a significant change in the environment which will necessarily affect the state of library automation. These include the success of library network or consortia in America and Europe, and

within the country, the development of powerful small-scale computers, the prospect for the availability of Japan MARC, considerable advance in the computer processing of Japanese script and the development of a new packet-switching data exchange network. Such change in the environment led the Ministry to review its policy vis à vis library automation. It should be noted also that a study on a new science information system commissioned to the Science Council of Japan which was then in progress played a significant role in setting the scene for a change in the university library from a static storehouse of recorded knowledge to an active provider and intermediator of such stored knowledge for users.

The project conceived under such circumstances had the following objectives:

(1) to review the mechanised systems so far implemented, and to work out a set of guidelines for library automation, and possibly to design a model system,

(2) to study the feasibility of the use of LC and UK MARC and Japan MARC in particular for cooperative online cataloguing,

(3) to develop a computer system whereby two separate data bases of union catalogues, i.e., one for non-Japanese serials in natural sciences and the other for those in humanities and social sciences, can be merged for online searching for interlibrary loans of materials.

The objectives were obviously too ambitious for a two-year research project and a good deal had to be left for further study. However, the guiding concepts of library automation had been established and specific areas were identified where further studies are needed. To give two examples: minimum requirements for local input for cooperative cataloguing and an alternative form of library catalogue. The project also served as an indispensable educational opportunity for practicing librarians as well as research workers in library research. No other project in this scheme has been planned for the immediate future, but it is anticipated that there will be a number of smaller research programmes on rather more specific topics or problems.

General Research Programmes

Library research of a more theoretical approach is found in various schools or departments of library studies.

Department of Library and Information Science, Keio University, offers an undergraduate course in library and information studies and also a post-graduate programme leading to Master's and PhD degrees. In 1980 it has 6 full-time teaching staff who are also engaged in research, 13 students registered for the Master's and 6 students for the PhD degree programmes. The research projects currently being undertaken include:

(1) User study in relation to the development of library and information service in a government department,
(2) Bibliometrics by means of citation analysis in library and information studies,
(3) Curriculum development for library and information studies - analysis of various existing cirricula with the view to identifying academic core of the discipline,
(4) Public library use in the Tokyo metropolitan area,
(5) Automatic indexing.

The Department houses the office of the Mita Society of Library and Information Science, whose organ Library and Information Science, an annual publication, is one of the major means for publication of research results. A brief examination of the subject of articles published in the last five issues of this journal shows rather dispersed interest in areas for research, although catalogue and cataloguing, computer application, bibliometrics, and communication rank high in the articles appeared during the period (Table 3).

The Department of Education of Tokyo University provides library study programme in post-graduate level as well as undergraduate level. Currently it has 3 full-time teaching staff with 4 students registered for the PhD programme and 2 in the Master's. The major research work which takes place in the Department includes:

(1) Study of Japanese reference materials in the university library with the view to establishing a standard reference collection,

(2) Survey of user services in public libraries in Japan.

The Centre for Information and Library Research, Tokyo University, was established in 1976 with the objective to conduct research and teaching in this field. It is also expected of the Centre to carry out practical works, the first being the production of a union catalogue of serials data base, a three-year project which was completed in 1979. The Centre has two full-time research staff who had been heavily involved in the afore-mentioned special research project on library automation.

The Department of Education of Kyoto University has a library study programme similar to that of Tokyo University. With one full-time teaching staff and one students for the PhD programme, research activity there is centred around the public library system.

In addition, mention should be made of the newly established University of Library and Information Science. Founded in the spring 1980, it is as yet in the first stage of development with only the first one third of teaching staff appointed. Most efforts have so far been concentrated on the educational programme leaving much less in research activities. However it is anticipated to become one of the major centres for library research in Japan.

Table 1: Number of Research Establishments and Research Workers

- By type of organisation -

(As of April 1,1978)

		Number of Research Establishments	Number of Research Workers		
		Total	Total	Natural Sciences	Humanities and Social Sciences
Universities, Colleges, Academic Institutions	Sub-Total	1,792	146,962	62.3%	37.7%
	National	541	68,119	76.4	23.7
	Municipal	126	10,682	66.7	33.3
	Private	1,125	68,161	47.5	52.5
Research Establishments	Sub-Total	1.079	30,799	90.5	9.5
	National	103	10.262	94.6	5.3
	Municipal	653	14,835	93.4	6.6
	Private	314	3,551	66.0	34.1
	Corporation	9	2,151	91.9	8.1
Industries		15,780	153,706	99.4	0.6
Total	Total	18,651	331,467	82.1	17.9
	National	644	78,381	78.8	21.3
	Municipal	779	25,517	82.2	17.8
	Others	17,228	227,569	83.2	16.7

Source: Kagaku Gijutsu Kenkyu Chosa Hokoku, 1978.

Table 2: Research Expenditures (1977-1978 Fiscal Year)

		Total (millions of yen)	Natural Sciences	Humanities and Social Sciences
Universities, Colleges, Academic Institutions	Sub-Total	1,012,297	62.2%	37.8%
	National	455,191	77.3	22.7
	Municipal	57,578	62.0	38.0
	Private	499,528	48.5	51.5
Research Establishments	Sub-Total	529,521	93.4	6.6
	National	148,171	95.0	5.0
	Municipal	139,287	94.9	5.1
	Private	88,831	79.9	20.1
	Corporation	158,232	98.3	1.7
Industries		2,109,500	100.0	0
Total	Total	3,651,317	88.6	11.4
	National	603,362	81.6	18.4
	Municipal	196,865	85.3	14.7
	Others	2,851,090	90.2	9.8

Source: Kagaku Gijutsu Kenkyu Chosa Hokoku, 1978.

Table 3: Subject of Articles Published in Library and Information Science 1975-79

Subjects* \ year of publication	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Total
Librarianship					1	1
Biographies		1				1
Education	2			1		3
Libraries in General				1	1	2
National Libraries		1	1			2
Public Libraries		2	1		1	4
Academic (university) Libraries			1			1
Special Libraries		1	1			2
Libraries for Industry and Business		1		1		2
Hospital Libraries				1		1
Children's Libraries	1					1
School Libraries	1					1
Use of Libraries and Library Materials			1		2	3
Library Stock and Materials		3				3
Bibliometrics		2	1	1	1	5
Organisation and Administration	1					1
Computers (Library Automation)	2	2	1	1		6
Staff				1		1
Buildings		1				1
Reader Services: Reference work		1				1
Information Work	1	1		1		3
Information Services	1	1			1	3
Acquisitions			1			1
Interloans			1			1
Cataloguing	2	1		1	2	6
Author Cataloguing		1	1			2
Subject Indexing			3	1		4
Classification		1				1
Coordinate Subject Indexing (Thesauri)		1		1		2
Communication	1	1		1	2	5
Knowledge and Learning	1					1
Research			1		1	2
Bibliography	2					2
Publishing		1		2		3
	15	23	14	14	12	78

* The LISA Classification scheme (1980) is followed.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Education and Research

SECTION: Library Theory and Research

4/THEOR/2E

The Planning and Co-Ordination of Library Research in the UK

by

Dr. Patricia LAYZELL WARD

Director, Centre for Library and Information Management

Loughborough University, U.K.

THE PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION OF LIBRARY RESEARCH IN THE UK

Patricia Layzell Ward, Director, Centre for Library and Information Management, Loughborough University

ABSTRACT

This paper provides a brief review of the development of research in librarianship in the UK, and discusses the role of the various institutions and agencies active in this field. The problems which have resulted from the rapid growth and development are outlined. The means of achieving co-ordination and co-operation between those involved in library research, are described.

INTRODUCTION

The title given to this paper is clear-cut and simple, but in reflecting upon its possible content, a number of problems become apparent, not least of these is the question of definition of the term 'research'. Accordingly I looked at certain reference works in order to find a suitable quotation which would put research into a context. My first instinctive action was to look at the standard dictionaries of quotations in the English language. To my surprise I searched without success until I came to the final one on the shelf. There I found the term "researches" in the index. However, when I turned to the entry in the text it yielded William Plomer's "...on a sofa upholstered in panther skin, Mona did researches in original sin..." (Mews Flat Mona). This colourful quotation, in that it is the only one that mentions research, tells us something about the view of the community at large of research. The only connection I could make with library research and Mona's activities is perhaps to tentatively suggest that this might be one response obtained by those conducting surveys into the non-use of library services! But turning to other sources and looking at the derivation of the terms "library", "librarian", and "research", this yielded the following information. The term "library" was first used in the English language in 1450, "research" in 1577, and "librarian" in 1670. If we were to consider the introduction of the term "library research", then probably most British librarians would refer back to the 1930's, and the influence emanating from the United States which was reflected in the professional literature of the UK in the 1930's. However, this would be to ignore the fields of bibliographic research and of historical research which have been pursued consistently for at least three centuries in the UK

So for a working definition of "library research" I have taken Vickery's "any attempt to provide solutions to problems by methodical investigation"[1].

FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE PATTERN OF RESEARCH IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

One of the instructive aspects of being a member of the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on Theory and Research is the differing approaches to library research that are evident among member countries.

We experience similar problems that require investigation, but tradition and cultural differences lead to the problems being approached from different viewpoints and varying methods being employed to study them. This was demonstrated at the 1980 Warsaw Seminar where all of the participants were engaged in research into the theme of "The book and library within society". The papers presented approached the subject from a variety of methodological viewpoints - literary, psychological, statistical, as a communication problem etc. In the early stages of the seminar the differences provoked much heated debate, but gradually the cultural and historical influences become understood, and a useful exchange of views took place.

Hence it is necessary to examine the principal factors which will influence the pattern and development of library research at a national level; and to describe the characteristics of these factors in relation to the UK.

The five principal influencing factors appear to me to be:

1. the size of the country;
2. the national view of "librarianship";
3. the state of development of librarianship in the particular country;
4. the strength of, and interest in research, of the professional association(s);
5. the attitude of the national government towards research and to libraries.

The first of these factors concerns the size of the country. In contrast to the USSR and USA, the UK has one significant advantage in that the country is small. This is to the benefit of the research community since it is relatively easy and inexpensive for members of the research community to get together and discuss matters of mutual interest. This has led to the research community and the funding agencies developing close links which would be less easy to maintain had the distances been greater. For example, at Loughborough University where the Centre for Library and Information Management is located, it is possible to bring together twice a year a large Advisory Committee which draws representation from all parts of the UK and consists of over 30 persons. They can travel to and from the Centre within a day to give us the benefit benefit of their advice and comment upon our programme of research.

The second factor is that of the national view of "librarianship" and its influence upon the nature of research in the field. The most appropriate adjective to employ to describe the UK national view is eclectic. There is one school of thought that insists that "librarianship" implicitly includes information studies and information science, arguing that they are similar approaches to the same subject. There is also another school of thought which insists that the two are totally different. In general in the UK, we would take the very broad definition of the term "library research" which is reflected in the content of this paper, for I would prefer not to make a very clear distinction between the different terms.

The third factor is that of the state of development of librarianship. In the UK it has been suggested that the first innovation in libraries came in the 8th century when Alcuin of York incorporated in a poem the names of numerous authors. Certain library historians have seen in this the first catalogue of York Cathedral Library[2]. But in more concrete terms, it can be stated that librarianship has enjoyed a long tradition, having in existence well developed library services in the academic and public sectors in the 19th century.

The fourth factor is the strength of the professional associations and their perceived role in research. In the UK, the Library Association, Aslib (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux) and the more recently founded Institute of Information Scientists have all taken a close interest in research, and have used their political strengths to ensure that funding has been made available for research.

Finally, the fifth factor concerns the attitudes of regional and national government towards research and to libraries. The Commission for the European Communities has an increasing influence on national activities in the member countries. Within the field under examination it is very active in the information sector which falls within the scope of Directorate-General XIII which is concerned with scientific and technical affairs. It initiates projects and funds research. There is some indication that is becoming more interested in library affairs through studies of national copyright issues, and the influence of copyright on publishing and libraries.

At the time of writing this paper, it has been demonstrated that successive UK governments from the 1950's have shewn a positive attitude towards libraries, and to research and development in this field. Within the Department of Education and Science, there is an Office of Arts and Libraries which has survived a recent re-organisation of its parent department. Even at a time of considerable cutting-back in public expenditure, the Government has further demonstrated its commitment to libraries with an announcement that work is to commence on a new building in London to house the British Library. In the 1960's OSTI (Office of Scientific and Technical Information) was established, and this was later adsorbed by the British Library Research and Development Department when the British Library itself was founded in the 1970's.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF LIBRARY RESEARCH IN THE UK

Bibliographic and historical research has enjoyed a long history of substantial scholarship in the UK, of which those working in these fields can be justly proud.

Interest in quantitative methods and their application to library research emerged in the 1920's when Ernest Savage, a public librarian of high repute, appealed in the pages of the Library Association Record for analytical studies to be made of library use. In the 1930's and 1940's S.C. Bradford working at the Science Museum Library in London described the scatter of citations in his account of what became known as Bradford's Law of Scatter. His quantitative studies were continued

at that library by Dr. D.J. Urquhart. This later led to the development of the principles upon which the National Lending Library for Science and Technology (later the British Library Lending Division) was founded, which employed simple but cost-effective methods of building national loan collections of documents.

In the 1950's the Library Association funded its first major piece of research which was carried out by Frank Hogg and others who studied book issue systems in public libraries. They employed time lapse photography in work measurement studies.

In 1965 OSTI was established with funds to sponsor research. Amongst the substantial projects it funded were those concerned with operational research in academic libraries at the University of Lancaster, cost-effectiveness of academic libraries at the University of Durham and the Library Management Research Unit at Cambridge University Library (later the Centre for Library and Information Management at Loughborough University). During the 1970's considerable growth took place in the number of full-time research workers, and of higher degree students.

The 1980's have started with evidence of lively debate[3] concerning the nature of research in the field, and the methods of investigation it should pursue. We should see a maturing of the field following the rapid growth to the end of the 1970's, and probably a sharpening up of views and ideas consequent upon the effects of the current economic crises. In times of rapid growth, action can take precedence over the development of a sound philosophic base to aid decision-making.

I hope this description of the factors which have characterised UK library research, and its development to date, will assist in assessing the background against which planning and co-ordination takes place at the present time.

THE ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF LIBRARY RESEARCH

In preparing this section of the paper, I was surprised by the number of organisations that were involved in research, especially in view of the earlier remarks that the UK is a small country. For, at the outset of this section, it must be stated that there is no one organisation which brings together all of these bodies. This will be discussed at further length in the final section of this paper. But linkages do take place, mainly through individuals who are involved in different capacities within the various organisations.

The government organisations are considered first since they provide the major part of the funding for research.

The Department of Education and Science is a government department having responsibilities for library matters divided amongst a number of sections, e.g. those responsible for primary, secondary and higher education etc., but it also has an Office of Arts and Libraries responsible for the public library sector. The Department of Education

and Science also provides studentships for a limited number of higher degree students in library and information science. The Office of Arts and Libraries is guided by the work of the Library Advisory Council for England, and is involved in research and development in a number of ways:

1) the Office of Arts and Libraries evaluates public library services as part of its legal responsibilities;

2) it identifies research topics and ensures that an organisation investigates the problem;

3) through papers, often very detailed, prepared by members of its committees, e.g. their recent statement on "The future development of libraries...";

4) through funding of research projects carried out under its own aegis, e.g. a project on the use of public library buildings.

The British Library is an example of a quango (quasi-national governmental organisation) which is responsible for its activities to the Department of Education and Science. The British Library Research and Development Department replaced OSTI, and now has an annual budget in excess of £1 million. It operates in a similar fashion to other bodies concerned with research in the UK, namely the research councils - the Science Research Council and the Social Science Research Council etc. Their work is guided by advisory committees and they dispense funding after proposals have been received, refereed and approved at the conclusion of the project.

In the case of the British Library Research and Development Department, it has the assistance of ACORDD (Advisory Committee for the Research and Development Department). This committee has amongst its members, academics, publishers and librarians, i.e. a broad range of interests in the field of library research. ACORDD has produced an informal set of guidelines[4] to guide the future action of the Research and Development Department. It has a flexible approach to research priorities, and the areas currently regarded as being important are as follows:

1) basic information research, including co-operation with research teams in the USA, where this is appropriate;

2) advances in technology and the possible application of new techniques in library and information work, and ways in which two or more techniques could interact to enhance their importance in this work;

3) subject-oriented research, e.g. review of information on physics, patterns of communication in the humanities;

4) user-oriented research, e.g. the problems of service development for particular kinds of users, e.g. information services for local government;

5) policy-oriented research, e.g. the provision of data to aid policy-making at local, regional or national levels;

6) research towards service management, e.g. retention and acquisition policies;

7) research on the economics of information, where it is recognised that there are difficulties in studying cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness in the provision of library services;

8) primary communication research, e.g. in the fields of publishing;

9) public library research, to counteract an earlier emphasis on the problems of special and academic libraries.

The British Library Research and Development Department is organised into sections which deal with one or more of these subject areas, and in addition has another section concerned with dissemination.

Any organisation or person can submit a proposal to the BLR&DD, discuss it with their staff, refine the proposal and re-submit it. The proposal is then sent to referees for their comment. The Department then decides whether or not to place a contract. In addition, the Department may identify projects and then seek a person or organisation to carry out the study. This process may involve possible contractors tendering for the project. A very wide range of organisations receive grants, which vary from small grants of hundreds of pounds, to others which may involve some £100,000 a year.

In addition there are two special aspects of funding, those grants awarded to centres of research, and those to information officers.

The centres may be described as "centre of excellence" in their own fields of research. There are six centres at the present time. In alphabetical order they are:

Aslib (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux) - London

Centre for Catalogue Research - Bath University

Centre for Library and Information Management (CLAIM) - Loughborough University

Centre for Research in User Studies - Sheffield University

National Reprographic Centre for Documentation - Hatfield Polytechnic

Primary Communications Research Centre - Leicester University

Each Centre works to a common set of guidelines and receives a rolling grant for a period of three years. It has a Project Head - usually a Professor in the department where they are sited - a Director, research staff and secretarial and clerical staff. In addition they may have higher degree students working with them on areas of concern and interest to the Centre. A Management Committee is concerned with the detailed programme of work, and an Advisory Committee gives advice on the general

programme of work. The subject fields of the Centres are not mutually exclusive and so there is extensive co-operation and collaboration between them where interests are closely related, e.g. between CRUS and CLAIM. Although the nature of the work of each Centre varies, they generally have the following functions:

a) to carry out research

b) to provide information

c) to provide education and training

d) to provide consultancy services

The Information Officers are in some cases attached to a Centre where this is appropriate, but others work on their own. Their role is to act as referral centres for research and development activities in their subject fields, and some have an educational role. Amongst the areas where there are Information Officers at the present time are:

community information
library automation
library management
on-line information
user education
user studies

From long experience of working with the BLR&DD I have found the staff to be generally outward looking in their approach to library research, and to try to communicate with the research community.

The professional bodies comprise the next important group of organisations involved in the planning and execution of research. Taking them in alphabetical order - Aslib has played a major part not only in carrying out research, but also in continuing to set high standards in the quality of their own output. In 1945 Aslib founded the Journal of Documentation which provided for the first time a satisfactory vehicle for the publication of original thought and research in the fields of special libraries and information techniques in the UK. At a later date its subject scope was widened. A Research Committee was set up in 1957 when Aslib committed part of its income to fund research. A major contract was obtained from OSTI which involved research at Cranfield Institute of Technology on the retrieval of information. The Aslib Research Department now functions as a British Library funded Centre.

The Institute of Information Scientists maintains a very small office, and acts more as a sounding board or pressure group for the research and information field. It has recently reconvened a Working Group on Research. However, by virtue of its standing it is asked to nominate representatives to committees involved in various aspects of research.

The Library Association has played a major part in library research, but in a different way to that of Aslib. In the early 1960's the Library Association established a Research Committee which took over part of the work of the committee concerned with cataloguing codes. With the setting up of this committee the Association allocated a sum of money which it made small grants for projects. This acted as "seed corn" for

the development of research skills, and the more ambitious research projects which followed. The Hogg study of charging systems referred to earlier received funding from this source. For some years it had a post of Research Officer. but this has now changed its title to Development Officer. Several grants have been made to the Association by funding bodies to carry out research projects, e.g. on the management training needed by librarians. RADIALS, a listing of current research in progress in the UK, was founded by the Association. However, as the BLR&DD had grown, so the nature of the involvement of the Library Association has changed.

The library and information schools in the UK play a major role in research. Considerable development took place within the schools between 1963 and 1978. The numbers of students grew, and the nature of courses changed. By the 1970's the majority of students were following undergraduate or post graduate courses which included the study of statistics and research or quantitative methods. During the mid-1970's higher degree programmes in library and information science were producing their first PhD's at City and Sheffield Universities, and University College, London. At several schools, notably at Sheffield University, The Polytechnic of North London and the College of Librarianship Wales, programmes of sponsored research were developing which drew their funds mainly from OSTI, the Library Association and later the BLR&DD. Within the schools expertise was developing amongst academic staff in the development and supervision of programmes of research, and students were being produced who were capable, and willing to become Research Assistants. In the polytechnic sector there are established posts for research staff, and at The Polytechnic of North London a number were allocated to the library school which worked on a basis of collaboration to extend its expertise, and to spread scarce resources, e.g. in working with Bath University on the Design of an Information System in the Social Sciences project. It should be noted that the UK enjoys a dual support system for research in academic institutions, where the institution houses the research staff and provides some basic services, and the funding agency pays staff salaries and certain other visible items of expenditure. With the current economic problems in the UK, the research programmes may be developed in the future based on the research studentships provided by the Department of Education and Science, by individual students working for higher degrees, and by staff pursuing their own research interests.

There is a saying in English which says that a camel is a horse designed by a committee - but nevertheless part of the activity and stimulus for research comes from professional committees in the UK. There are a number of effective and vocal pressure groups in the form of Professional committees which identify projects, and ensure that work is undertaken. In addition, they provide the necessary insight from the practitioner's viewpoint, and offer valuable critical comment on work in progress, ensuring that research and development is closely related to practice. Amongst the official bodies to which these committees are attached are the Standing Conference on National and University libraries (SCONUL); the Committee of Polytechnic Librarians (COPOL) and the Public Libraries Group.

There is also a substantial contribution to research that is provided by those professional groups which are primarily concerned with specific fields of research. The Bibliographic Society is the senior of such bodies, having been established at the end of the 19th century. Local bibliographic societies exist in centres of academic learning such as those at Cambridge and Oxford. Through the application of scholarship the bibliographic investigation, considerable progress has been made in this field. The Library History Group was established in the early 1960's at the time of the expansion of the library schools, when library history was recognised as a subject for study in its own right. This field has advanced through the work of individual research workers.

The professional body, working as a group, has made a substantial contribution to two areas, and has stimulated work that has been undertaken by individuals, or sponsored by funding agencies. These are firstly, the Classification Research Group formed in the 1950's which has amongst other achievements produced the Classification of Library Science. Secondly, the Public Libraries Research Group, formed in the late 1960's, has worked to prepare objectives for the public library service which have been published as a series of statements in the Library Association Record. The work of the Public Libraries Research Group helped to stimulate thinking on a project which is generally known as the 'Hillingdon project'. This examined the question of the effectiveness of public library services in a London suburb. The point to emphasise about these two professional groups is that they are independent of any other professional organisation, and that they value this independence. They work through the commitment and personal time of those involved, and arrive at a concensus concerning matters under debate.

Within the UK there are also programmes of research and development in library systems. Reference has already been made to the research undertaken at the Science Museum Library in the 1930's and 1940's. During the 1960's further development took place with the establishment of an important research team at Lancaster University Library. This brought together librarians and management scientists to work as a team on library problems. This encouraged other academic libraries to establish on their permanent staff small teams and research officers. Polytechnics such as City of London, South Bank, Sheffield and Newcastle, together with the British Library Lending Division, are all prime examples where in-house work has aided managerial decision-making.

Finally, there is another area of research in the UK that should be noted. The Department of Industry is concerned with the development and use of new technology, and sponsors research such as that concerned with the use of Prestel - a semi-interactive on-line hierarchical information service using a T.V. receiver. The Department of Health and Social Security has been concerned with the problems of disseminating information gathered as a result of its research programme. Many of the commercial information providers have invested in research and development, e.g. INSPEC and the Institute of Scientific Information in the UK. Some of this research is carried out in-house; other projects may be sub-contracted to the existing research groups in the field.

PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE RAPID GROWTH OF RESEARCH

To this point, the paper presents a view of research and development on being varied in subject, and having a wide range of organisations playing varying roles in the planning and execution of library research in the UK. There is also an indication that funding is available from a variety of sources which ensures that research projects are undertaken. This is so, and is healthy, but in addition the rapid rate of growth, and increased volume of research, allowed little time for planning, evaluation, and for reflection during the middle and late 1970's, concerning the problems which naturally arose from such a situation. The need to closely question the use of resources is now leading to healthy and creative discussion[5] of attitudes and implicit assumptions that have emerged in the past twenty years. In considering the planning of research, it is appropriate that these are briefly noted.

The first assumption that is being questioned is an implicit assumption that the model for library research should be based on that of the natural sciences. This assumption was clearly evident at the start of sponsored research programmes, and in higher degree work in academic institutions. This situation, coupled with developments in computing that were taking place at that time, tended to force research methods into large scale data collection exercises, which it was hoped would identify the casual relationships. In turn, it was postulated that this would help librarians make decisions that would lead to the provision of more effective services to users. Granted some useful findings emerged, though generally these came from scholars outside the library field, who applied their findings and methods from other areas to library activities. Here the work of Trueswell and Brookes are outstanding examples. They provided the 80/20 rule and the Bradford-Zipf distribution. This emphasis on the scientific model was also evident in the approach of OSTI when it became the BLR&DD. OSTI was staffed by scientists, and they transferred to the newly established BLR&DD. As social science methods have developed, so greater emphasis has been placed on qualitative methods, and these may often be methods applicable to library research. However, there may be a gap of understanding between the research worker and the funding agency. The sheer volume of work involved in large scale data collection exercises may also have prevented sufficient thought being given to the synthesis and discussion of findings. It also seems, on occasions, to be forgotten that scientific research methods have enjoyed a long tradition and have evolved through observing, recording and analysing events, and that in the development of library research, considerable effort needed to be dedicated to these tasks. It is possible that library research, outside the established areas of bibliographic and historical research, may have been forced to run before it has been allowed to walk.

Today the pressures fall on the research teams to produce results that can be used, and here lie the difficulties for there is a great difference between the identification of library problems, and the seeking of, and finding, acceptable solutions to them.

A final point to which attention should be drawn which has emerged from the period of rapid growth is the question of the implementation

of the findings of research. Funding bodies have seen their role terminating at the point at which they receive a research report. They may publish the report and disseminate the findings, but until recently little concern has been expressed regarding implementation. It is only when the cost-effectiveness of research has been questioned by the providers of money to government departments, that interest is being taken in the matter. The major obstacle to implementation has been the lack of time and money allowed within research grants, and hence a lack of acknowledgement that it is an essential part of the research and development process. It is only through implementation that the effectiveness can be judged and further studies designed in the field of library research.

The above points have been noted in order to indicate that problems do naturally arise from rapid growth in any situation, and that library research is not atypical. However, to draw attention to their existence is also a means of indicating that there is a lively and healthy debate amongst members of the research community in the UK - research workers, the staffs of the funding agencies, and the practitioners who act upon research findings.

CO-ORDINATION OF LIBRARY RESEARCH IN THE UK

The last section of this paper is concerned with co-ordination. At this point the influencing factor of the size of the UK plays a major part in ensuring that co-ordination takes place between the funding agencies, and the research workers, and amongst the research workers themselves. There is considerable informal contact, which is aided by the more formal structure that exists.

Firstly, there are a range of publications which list research in progress in the UK. To work from the general to the specific, the British Library Lending Division is responsible for a massive listing entitled Research in British Universities and Colleges. This is issued in several volumes and is compiled using a computer, which provides a current listing of work in progress including library research. It is particularly important since through the inclusion of all academic research in the UK it will also include research projects of marginal interest to library research.

Within the field of librarianship, RADIALS is a major co-ordinating tool. This is published by the Library Association and receives financial support from the British Library Research and Development Department. It lists all library research in the UK, provides informative abstracts and notes progress and completion of projects. At the present time the British National Committee on UNISIST is considering its extension to Europe.

The British Library Research and Development Department issues a Newsletter four times a year which records new grants, work in progress, and reports published.

Several of the library schools issue their own lists of research in

progress, the most substantial being published by the Polytechnic of North London and entitled R.I.P. (Research in Progress).

In addition, most of the research projects circulate press notices which appear in the professional press in the UK and overseas.

By scanning these publications it is possible to maintain contact with work in progress, and also to avoid unnecessary duplication of research.

Since the research community is small there is considerable contact and interaction between research workers, recognising the self-help encourages the development of research. A formal aid in this process is the Library and Information Research Group which is an independent body affiliated to the Library Association. It brings together those involved in research through the organisation of meetings, seminars and courses, input to major professional conferences, and the publication of Library and Information Research News. It can be justly proud of its development in the past five years.

The work of a number of committees has already been noted earlier in this paper. They have a vital role and actively pursue this in ensuring that there is minimal overlap between projects, and maximum informal co-ordination between researchers and practitioners. The overlap in membership between committees aids this dialogue.

The UK takes part in the work of the IFLA Section on Theory and Research and a number of members are located in the UK. We view this as a helpful body in initiating contacts outside the UK with other research workers, and as a means of looking at other, and different, national approaches to common problems. We look forward to future seminars to be organised by the Section.

Patricia Layzell Ward

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IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Education and Research

SECTION: Library Theory and Research

25/EDU/2E

The Coordination of Library Research in the German Democratic Republic

by
Helmut Kubitschek
Institute for Library Science and
Scientific Information (IBI)
Humboldt University
Berlin, German Democratic Republic

The Coordination of Library Research in the German Democratic Republic

On the 17th of March 1977, the Minister of Culture, in conjunction with the Minister for Higher Education in the German Democratic Republic, instituted a regulation which designated the Institute for Library Science and Scientific Information of the Humboldt University in Berlin (IBI) as the coordinating institution for library and information science affairs. This official order refers to Paragraph 16 of the Library Statute of 21 May 1968, in which the coordination of library science research was recognized as an important prerequisite for the improvement of library work and was thus correspondingly decreed.

In preparation for the coordination, the director of the Institute for Library Science and Scientific Information was commissioned in 1974. The groundlines of this work are described in Paragraph 16 of the Library Statute of the German Democratic Republic as follows:

> "(1) library science research has the task to develop the scientific basis for the formation, direction, and organization of all library work. The primary task of library science research is the creation of a scientific advance which is directed towards the requirements of library practice and towards the qualification of library-trained specialists. It is of prime importance in these considerations to solve the problems involved in the planning and direction of library systems and to develop a special science of library administration. The most advanced professional work experiences may then constantly be generalized on a scientific basis and made available to all libraries.
>
> (2) The Minister for Culture in conjunction with the Minister for Higher Education is responsible for the development of the program of perspectives for library science research. The Ministry of Culture is the central organ for the coordination and regulation of library science research."

According to the consultation with experts in the library field, the following activities are necessary in various respects for the fulfillment of this goal:

1. Exact registration and content analysis of all current research projects in library science and from the tangential areas of information and documentation, as well as comparative investigations concerning other countries--above all, the Soviet Union--in order to obtain a global comparison.
2. The working out of tasks and areas of content emphasis for research during the years of 1976-1980, i.e., a research strategy.
3. The arrangement of a concrete plan, organized according to the topic, the researchers, the capacities which are employed, the form of the results, and national and international cooperation.
4. The creation of the necessary forms of organization for such coordination.

I. The Content and Forms of Organization of Library Science Research in the German Democratic Republic

First of all, an understanding must, of course, be reached concerning the field of research regarding its content limitations, thereby also defining what exactly is understood under the term "library science," —a definition which can hold true over over the years--as was the case earlier; this should be immediately apparent to every expert in the field. However for this, there is little favor for the old term among the majority of the experts who are concerned with the coordination work. Thus they agreed upon a sort of working definition in which they were clear about the limitations. For research purposes, it was assumed that library science is in the process of development into a social science based on Marxist-Leninist concepts, which is developing in a close correlation to such related disciplines as the study of the book, information and documentation science, sociology, study of archives, journalism, pedagogics, and psychology, the book trade professional training, and the study of publishing. In terms of a working definition, the following is

understood by the term "library science":

In general, library science has the task to realize the societal goals of librarianship, the social, cultural, economical and scientific role of libraries in context of the institutions designed to distribute literature and information, as well as the generalized experiences from the direction, planning and organization of the nationwide library system of a country--that is, of a Socialist situation and realize it in practice. Proceeding from the scientific findings of the classic proponents of Marxism-Leninism, the decisions of the SED (Socialistic Unified Party of Germany), and the experiences of Soviet research. The conflict between middle-class ideology and library practice in State-monopolized capitalism is a fundamental task of the library. Especially to be researched are the role and place of the library in the formation of Socialistic societal consciousness of the people, in the raising of their general cultural level and in the communication of scientific/technical knowledge--all of which are necessary for the production of connections between scientific and technological advances with the progress of the developed Socialistic society. Library science research shows the regularity of the development of librarianship based on a unified world-view and methodological Marxist-Leninist basis as an an area of the Socialist society.

The further concretisation of this working definition, that is, its change should remain left to the area of research and to its development in practice.

In order to first of all employ a result of the work done in the past years, it should be noted that today in the year 1981, library science is considered to stand in much stronger similarities with information and documentation.than ever before.

For the initial question as to how far the limitations of research can formally be taken, for example in comparison to the scientific-methodical works, the answer has been given relatively pragmatically. The degree of newness to be expected or the broadscale effect of the research work has been used as criteria, among other things. In lieu of the subjectivity of this judgment, topics of various weight have been logically recorded and coordinated. But according to the current experiences, far too few--as opposed to too many-topics have been registered.

Much more difficult to answer are the questions concerning the correct distribution of research capacities among the basic research, the applied research and the so-called research for training, which includes for instance, the development of apprenticeship contracts and texts. Above all, because here the qualification of those available scientific research personnel play a decisive role, because for many topics regarded as necessary, first the available research cadre must be qualified.

In addition, there are traditionally determined research undertakings in librarianship, such as the union catalog of incunabula, which may in no way be allowed to be interrupted.

Thus, in the first phase of the research coordination, the Institute for Library Science and Scientific Information of the Humboldt University of Berlin was made primarily responsible for the basic research and the developmentof training materials. The researchers in the Deutschen Staatsbibliothek, the Deutschen Bücherei, the university libraries, as well as in the direction area of the Central Institute for Librarianship, however, concentrated their efforts primarily on problems of the applied research, such as historical aspects and the study of book research.

In the research plan worked out for 1976-1980 topics of the last type predominated, justifiably so because library science is less a discipline of a theoretical character than rather a discipline more directed towards practical application. Also there were many scientific areas to be caught up on concerning library practice, such as the analysis of new types of libraries, for example the WAB (B), the trends in alphabetical cataloguing in the world, as well as the analysis of new library bibliographic working forms and procedures which received priority treatment.

Decisive for the further work has proven itself to be the appropriate solution to problems of central direction or coordination of library science research. On the one hand, because the libraries and library training institutions are relegated todifferent financial supporters with different directional and planning mechanisms, coordination of this research must similarly take these various paths of direction--or in other words, the present national structure of the GDR--into consideration. Inappropriate treatment of these directives would have a myriad of legal consequences as a result. On the other hand, it should be observed, that the individual library areas

and types have in certain issues, different societal responsibilities to realize, such as that for example with regard to the satisfaction of the demand for scientific literature or belles-lettres. At the same time, the fact is naturally not to be overlooked that many common issues of librarianship in the GDR exist which needed a unified regularization. Thus here, as in other questions concerning the realization of the Library Statute, the step towards cooperation among the institutions within librarianship has been taken. Correspondingly, nine topic-oriented research institutions for content questions or points of emphasis have been conceptualized which correspond to the common interests of the library branches and types in the same degree, but which allow sufficient room for the treatment of specific needs.

These nine areas of emphasis are stated as follows:

1. The role, place, function, and method of working of libraries in the cultural and scientific life of the developed Socialist society. Problems of the development of library science as a Marxist-Leninistic social science.
   The intention of this research complex is also directed towards the fundamental theoretical and methodological issues of librarianship and their coordinated development with the fields of information and documentation.
2. The structure, direction, planning, and formation of networks within librarianship in the GDR.
   The objectives of this area of emphasis include investigating the structures and forms of organization of librarianship, as well as the information and documentation centers, and qualitatively determining the means required according to personnel, collection, technical services, technology, and organization in order to be able to systematically and consistently achieve a proportional development of the offering of services necessary for society--also in context of the national economy.
3. Work with the user.
   The research projects in this area concentrate on the scientific penetration of the user process and the work with the user in all of its qualitative categories, proceeding from the application of methods and technical aspects of Marxistic soniological research.
4. The collection and catalogs.
   The investigations of this relatively broad complex are directed towards the creation of theoretical and methodical

fundaments for the qualification of the collection development, of the means of classification and the raising of the societal effectiveness of the collections and catalogs.

5. Intensification, rationalization and partial automation of library processes (technology and organization of work in libraries, also concerning economical questions raised by these aspects.)
   The investigations are concerned with the intensification of library work and informational activities through the rational formation of a work-organization (among other things) with the help of mechanization and partial automation up to the point of the application of data processing.
6. Bibliographical and informational activities in libraries.
   In the foreground here are issues of theory and methods of bibliography, as well as the rational formation of bibliographic informational activities in libraries and the publication of corresponding informational tools.
7. Problems of the history of librarianship and the book.
   The research studies concern themselves with selected time periods in the history of librarianship and of the book, as well as with the history of libraries in the GDR, an outline of general library history, manuscripts and incunabula, etc.
8. Library buildings, library furnishings and library equipment.
   The objective of these plans consists in the establishment of scientifically guaranteed bases for the increased building and reconstruction activities in the area of librarianship which can be expected in the years up to 1980, as well as the continuous improvement of the material-technical basis.
9. Selected problems of foreign librarianship.
   In this area of emphasis, selected problems of librarianship in other countries which have not been treated in other areas of emphasis are investigated, foremost internationally comparative analyses of a cross-sectional character.

For each research area of emphasis, a research council has been established to which the current experts in the field belong, and which has been attached to a scientific establishment within the library system. Thus, the director of the Central Institute for Librarianship is responsible for three of these areas, the Insti-

tute of Library Science and Scientific Information of the Humboldt University in Berlin for two, the Methodical Center for two, and the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (German State Library, GDR) and the Deutsche Bücherei (German Library, GDR) each for one of the research councils. In this way, the coordination of research proceeds from the detachment of these areas, and is exactly planned and accounted for under supervision of the State directives. The research advisory councils have given themselves a Statute which has been confirmed by the director of the Institute of Librarianship and Scientific Information at the Humboldt University in Berlin.

The primary form of coordination on the basis of this confirmed plan is seen in the defenses of the individual working budgets for research topics in front of the appropriate research advisory council, that is presented to the leading subject experts. The opening and closing defenses assume a fundamental role. Before a research topic can be confirmed, the researcher in charge must present the grounds for the necessity of the topic, a study of the literature (in terms of a world-wide comparison), a working plan with future procedural steps, and the nature of the expected use of the project results in theory, training and practice. The thorough discussion of these items lessens the misdirection of research funds and energies to a great degree.

The closing defense takes place in the library area where the predominate use of the research results will be effected. The confirmation and further advising of the research results thereby provides the guarantee that the research work will be directed towards socially relevant needs and towards the fastest possible transposition into practice or training. Every two years, the director of the Institute for Library Science and Scientific Information presents a report on the results of the entire realm of library science research and makes suggestions for further research to the Institute's council and the advisory council for Scientific Librarianship and Scientific Information under the Ministry for Higher Education and Polytechnics of the GDR. The research plan for 1976-1980 had been confirmed in connection with the State regulation of 17th March 1977 by the appropriate Ministers. Prior to this, a great number of consultations took place in the responsible official bodies so that the plan displays a cooperative give-and-take between theory and

2. Important Results of Library Science Research in the Most Recent Years

Since the official decree of the State regulation from the 17th March 1977, the concrete coordination of library science research began in the nine research advisory councils and in the Institute Board of the Institute for Library Science and Scientific Information at the Humboldt University--although each proceeded at a different pace. On the average, the advisory councils met three to four times a year--some six to eight times. The opening, middle and closing defenses were generally completely conducted. However, at the beginning, there were problems concerning the thoroughness of the preparation by the researchers in charge. The written presentations were done either incompletely or submitted too late so that delays evolved in the consultation.

From the result of the completed defenses, it can be concluded that the defended research results proceeded from a clear Marxist-Leninistic standpoint, treated fundamental issues of library practice and of theory, especially of education and training, and the authors of these proposals availed themselves of the scientific methods. The concluded research projects prove a high degree of usefullness either for the practice or the teachings of library science.

Several of the project proposals presented could not be accepted--primarily in the opening defense--and had to be reworked and defended again. Thus, a higher standard could be gradually established without necessarily hindering greater discrepancies between the various levels. Hence, the evaluation of dissertations occillated between "summa cum laude" and "non suficit." Through this coordination--the planning and defense of topics--a concentration on issues which encompass the entire realm of librarianship or its branches was reached. This occurred in part through

1. the thematic disposition of the nine research advisory councils and the increasing orientation of topics towards the societal goals;
2. the development of a uniform textbook program on the basis of confirmed plans of study and teaching programs for university and technical school education. The textbook pro-

development of a new library type in the GDR, namely, the universal research and academic libraries (WAB(B)) in those districts where no other larger, historically developed libraries had existed, such as in Potsdam and Schwerin. They arrive at fundamental conclusions for the further development of the WAB(B) as district collection centers and for the direction of regional classification means, and furthermore, propose a successful balance within the development of this library type.

Three dissertations A treat the analysis and continuing formation of education and training of the coming generations of librarians in the GDR at its three levels: the technical library assistant, the certified librarian (who has completed library school training), and the subject librarian (who has completed librarian training, as well as a university degree). Erich Sick, Rosemarie Werner, and Erwin Marks each give a complete presentation of the previous development of the profession, its designation, and the content of its corresponding training, and furthermore, make effective suggestions for the future organization of the professional training. A comprehensive overview of a successful professional training program in the GDR is an important result of these works.

The following two dissertations (among others) treat problems of the application of data processing to the rationalization of library working procedures: Gottfried Post's Projektierung und Programmierung der Herstellung kumulierender Bibliographien mit Hilfe von Geräten der ESER-Reihe (Projections and Programming the Production of Cumulative Bibliographies with the Help of Apparatus from the ESER-Series), and Karl-Heinz Sühnhold's Einsatzmöglichkeiten der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung zur Rationalisierung bibliothekarischer Arbeitsprozesse in den Staatlichen Allgemeinbibliotheken der DDR. Ausgeführt am Beispiel eines Projektvorschlages für die zentrale Herstellung eines Bandkatalogs mit Hilfe einer EDVA (The Implementation Possibilities of Electronic Data Processing to the Rationalization of Library Working Procedures in State Universal Libraries of the GDR. Presented, using the example of a project proposal for the central production of a book-catalog with the assistance of a data processing unit). Both of these works contain effective suggestions for the introduction of data processing in library work. Based on project studies and experiments, some very effective programs are proposed.

gram encompassed the training in library science, as well as in the information and documentation sciences. Two textbooks have already been published and three are currently in publication. By 1985, all textbooks should be presented to the publisher at least in manuscript form. The various levels of preparation of these textbooks include the previously published outlines for training of the training institutions;

3. the results of individual accomplishments of high scholarship which have treated issues of librarianship in the GDR.

2.1. Research Results Since 1976 Worthy of Special Mention

From the myriad of the research projects which have been completed up to 1980, the following are worthy of special note: The dissertations B by Friedrich Nestler "Einführung in die Theorie der Bibliographie" (Introduction to the Theory of Bibliography), by Burkhard Burgemeister Zeitschriften in der Erschließungs- und Informationsarbeit wissenschaftlicher Allgemeinbibliotheken (Journals and Serials in the Classification and Informational Work of Universal Research and Academic Libraries), and by Georg Schmoll Erhöhung der Wirksamkeit allgemein verbreiteter Informationsmittel (Raising the Effectiveness of Generally Distributed Information Tools).

All three dissertations concern themselves with interdisciplinary issues in librarianship and in information and documentation. The work by Nestler was published in September 1977. It is the first concise Marxist-Leninistic presentation of theory and history of the bibliography in the German language area. The evaluation of experiences of Soviet research is a fundamental attribute of this textbook.

The work by Schmoll gives a comprehensive analysis of the present status of informational tools and means, going well beyond the prior situation of knowledge comparing this with the corresponding situation of the U.S.S.R. It contains many practical suggestions for the simplification of the methodology of the development and publishing of generally distributed informational tools leads to the realization of greater economizing.

The dissertations A by Ilse Schumann, by Hans-Ulrich Kloth,

development of a new library type in the GDR, namely, the universal research and academic libraries (WAB(B)) in those districts where no other larger, historically developed libraries had existed, such as in Potsdam and Schwerin. They arrive at fundamental conclusions for the further development of the WAB(B) as district collection centers and for the direction of regional classification means, and furthermore, propose a successful balance within the development of this library type.

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The following two dissertations (among others) treat problems of the application of data processing to the rationalization of library working procedures: Gottfried Rost's Projektierung und Programmierung der Herstellung kumulierender Bibliographien mit Hilfe von Geräten der ESER-Reihe (Projections and Programming the Production of Cumulative Bibliographies with the Help of Apparatus from the ESER-Series), and Karl-Heinz Sühnhold's Einsatzmöglichkeiten der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung zur Rationalisierung bibliothekarischer Arbeitsprozesse in den Staatlichen Allgemeinbibliotheken der DDR. Ausgeführt am Beispiel eines Projektvorschlages für die zentrale Herstellung eines Bandkatalogs mit Hilfe einer EDVA (The Implementation Possibilities of Electronic Data Processing to the Rationalization of Library Working Procedures in State Universal Libraries of the GDR. Presented, using the example of a project proposal for the central production of a book-catalog with the assistance of a data processing unit). Both of these works contain effective suggestions for the introduction of data processing in library work. Based on project studies and experiments, some very effective programs are proposed.

A team effort from the Central Institute for Librarianship concern the topic "Members of the Working Class as Readers and Library Users." The individual contributions compose, first of all, representative statements on the literary-aesthetic needs, as well as on the structure of general needs and on the socio-demographic composition of workers as readers and library users in certain regions, in libraries, and on the job. In the brochures, essential references for the theoretical and practical work with library users are provided.

In addition, a first summary of the published theoretical contributions and empirical investigations in the GDR on the subject of "Literature and Library Use" was presented to the public as an annotated bibliography. The literature compilation includes articles from the years 1967-1978, and serves the development of library-sociological research.

Finally, two works of very different character must still be mentioned--those of L. Sonntag and R. Todorow. Sonntag submitted a work on the function of literature mediation in the distribution of bourgeois ideology in the German pre-revolutionary bourgeois public from the middle of the eighteenth century until 1848 in Germany. Imbedded in a thorough analysis of the historical development, Sonntag gave an interesting characterization of the concept of"public service" in libraries within the theory and practice of the German middle class. Todorow--an aspiring Bulgraian student at the Institute for Library Science and Scientific Information at the Humboldt University in Berlin--devoted himself in his work especially to the application of bibliometric methods of analysis in raising the effectiveness of the dissemination of information in the field of physics. The measures which he suggested lead to important changes in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as in the German Democratic Republic.

At the same time, traditional research studies, such as those concerning the union catalog of incunabula have been continued at a higher degree of quality. The studies mentioned rely on a great number of scientific studies, projects, and, not to be placed at the end, on the great number of papers submitted for certification and degree-completion at the four librarian

5. The General Tendency of Library Science Research 1981-1985 in the German Democratic Republic

The general tendencies of library science research in the years 1981-1985 will be determined to a great degree by the requirements of the societal development during these years, as they have been indicated in the decisions of the central government organs of the GDR. In preparation for the Tenth Party Congress of the SED, a great number of activities were initiated which finally also evolved into new research tasks. The decision of the political office of the Central Committee of the SED assumed a special position here concerning the responsibilities of the universities and colleges in the developed Socialist society. In this decision, it is stated: "The achievements of information and documentation, as well as the scientific and research libraries are achieving an ever increasing weight for the intensification and effectiveness of scientific work in research and teaching, for the State direction and leadership, and for the international scientific cooperation between institutions of higher education and scientific and research institutions in the Socialist countries. From this the tasks are derived to direct scientific information areas and libraries in higher education as part of the information systems for the natural sciences, technology, medicine and social sciences according to uniform scientifically methodical and organizational principles, to develop information and documentation even more thoroughly as an integral component of the research process, and to raise the responsibility of the researcher for the informational classification."[1]

Correspondingly, research in library science is determined very strongly :

-- through the overlapping socio-political requirement to intensify the effectiveness of scientific libraries, as well as of information and documentation in research and

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[1] Beschluß des Politbüros des ZK der SED vom 18.März 1980. Aufgaben der Universitäten und Hochschulen in der entwickelten sozialistischen Gesellschaft. In: Neues Deutschland vom 20. März 1980. (Decision of the political office of the Central Committee of the SED from 18th March 1980. Tasks of the universities and colleges in the developed Socialistic Society.)

training for the Next Directional activities and for the international scientific cooperative effort.

-- through the specific function of librarianship in toto as a cultural-educational potential of the developed Socialist society within the process of Communistic cultural education of the population.
-- through the specific function of the information systems of the GDR as integral factors of research and development in the areas of the natural sciences, technology, medicine and the social sciences.

Successively, the following points of emphasis attain an increasing significance according to the previous level of knowledge in consideration of the continuity of scientific development:

-- The determination of the societal function of libraries and their accomplishments in contert of those institutions for disseminating literature and information, and the means of mass communication in the further formation of the developed Socialist society.
-- The cooperation of libraries among themselves and with the institutions of information and documentation, and specifically at the territorial, national and international levels.
-- The increased use of methods of scientific organization of work, the mechanization and partial automation for the improvement of the quality and intensification of library work.
-- The storage, care, classification and publicizing of the collections and individual objects of the cultural heritage in libraries--especially the cultural heritage of the revolutionary movements of the working class.
-- The critical discussion concerning the middle class library ideology.

Library science research in the years 1981-1985 can now build upon the experiences through the concentration of the energies on the societally important plans. This is all the more significant as in the eighties, the demands on scientific work will rise considerably and a definitely higher quality will

for library science research from 1981-1985 and its coordination must take this into consideration. The Librarian Association of the GDR and its officials (among others) have contributed a great deal through the efforts of experts and through consultation to the development of the coordination of library science research which is delineated in this report.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Education and Research

SECTION: Library Theory and Research

26/THEOR/4E

The Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg and the Beginnings of a German National Library

by
Dr. Ursula Mende
Germanic National Museum
Nuremberg, Federal Republic of Germany

Ursula Hence

The Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg and the Beginnings of a German National Library.

The patriotic movement in Germany during the wars of independence from 1813-1815 and during the following years presented a fertile ground for a new historical consciousness together with a re-awakened interest in the historical past. The knowledge of the great accomplishments of history served as a source of energy, as an orientation, and as a means of assistance for the future formation of political, societal, and cultural life. Within the complicated situation of the political dispersion of the country into thirty-nine constituent states which were united as of 1815 in the Deutschen Bund (the German Federation), a significant role was played by the concept of an intellectual unity and the consciousness of common historical roots. At this time, in connection with the plans for the organization of historical research, the idea of a national museum and a library with supraregional responsibilities gained support. But, however, this did not proceed to the establishment of these institutions at that time.

Nevertheless, the ground-work was laid for another national project, namely, a fundamental instrument for historical research: the "Monumenta Germaniae Historica," the edition of medieval German historical sources. For the preparation of this reference work, which was supported and promoted substantially through the efforts of the Statesman Karl Freiherr vom Stein, the "Society for the Research of Older German History" was founded in 1819 with its seat in Frankfurt am Main. Its journal, "Archive der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde," which also began in 1819 with its first volume, was an important informational tool for historical research. This journal reported on the principles and objectives of the society, on the process of the preparatory work for the "Monumenta" and also published the arduous attempts for a survey of the collections of medieval manuscripts and records held in the various libraries and archives. In

1826, after the detailed preparation, the first volume of the "Monumental Germaniae Historica" was published, edited by Georg Heinrich Pertz and published by Heinrich Wilhelm Hahn in Hanover.

Another instrument for historical research, similarly created through the initiative of the Freiherr vom Stein, but decentrally organized and devoted to the regional history of the respective areas, were the individual historical societies. Such societies formed in many German constituent states, duchies, and geographically independent areas, and actively produced their own journals as well as other publications; many even established special libraries and museum collections. An unsuccessful attempt to create a central institution for these regional societies was made in 1833 by Hans Freiherr von und zu Aufsess in Nuremberg with the founding of the "Society for the Preservation of Older German History, Literature, and Art." Also belonging to the set of tasks set by this society was the establishment of a German national museum. Aufsess, a Franconian nobleman, was a lawyer by profession, but at the same time an enthusiastic amateur historian. He had destined his personal collections, which consisted of an archive, a library, and an art and antique collection as the central core of a German national museum and he pursued this plan persistently for several years. But only in 1852 at the Conference of Researchers of German History and Antiquity in Dresden was the decision finally made to found the "Germanic National Museum." The collections of the Freiherr von Aufsess formed the foundation collection and he himself became the first director.

According to Aufsess' own statements, he received a great deal of stimulation by the example set by the Freiherr vom Stein and through the activities of the "Society for the Research of Older German History." As early as the 1820's, he had planned to go quite far beyond the framework of the "Monumenta Germaniae Historica" to build up a collection of all written, pictoral and material sources of the German past at a central location. From the publications in the "Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde," which he had possessed in his library, it was quite clear to him how difficult it was to trace the handwritten manuscript sources which were scattered

in a wide range of collections. For this reason, he conceived of a central institution which could function as an instrumental tool for historical research and which would compile a reference catalog for all collections of historical sources. Specifically, that means, a central archive with a locational index of all collections of written documents and records, a central library with a union list of handwritten manuscripts and printed works, and a central union list for pictoral representations, monuments, and other physical objects belonging to antiquity. The researcher should be spared the tediousness of the initial research steps which could then be substituted by the query: what materials relevant for his specific research plans exist and where are they located?

An index and reference instrument of this type--the so-called "General Repertory"--became the fundamental responsibility of the Germanic National Museum which was founded in 1852 in Nuremberg through the efforts of Aufsess and placed under his direction. With this principle emphasis, this institution distinguished itself from the usual museums of that time in its commission for the collection and presentation of objects. A centralized museum collection activity and possibly a unification of the collections of already-existing archives, libraries and museums was never proposed for the Germanic Museum, which was conceived of as a national institution. Proceeding from the special situation of many already-existing collections in Germany, an institution was to be created primarily in order to make these smaller collections more accessible. Only secondary to the preparation of the "General Repertory" ranked the formation and building up of separate collections in Nuremberg, which had been divided into three areas: archive, library, and art and cultural history collections.

Starting with the foundation stock of the former von Aufsess holdings, all three collection areas were expanded with original works, but also to a great degree with copies. In terms of the geographical areas and the time periods covered, the classification in the "General Repertory" and in the collections extended over the entire German-language area beginning with the early Middle Ages up to the year 1650; in terms of content and form, the collections and "General Repertory" included all

written, physical, and pictoral sources--everything from the highest form of art down to the most meanial container for common household purposes--everything which could in some way serve as a momento of the past. The arrangement of the "Repertory" and the collections progressed according to a specific, comprehensive culturally-historical system devised by Aufsess himself, the "System of the German Historical and Antiquity Study."

As a third area of responsibility of the Germanic Museum, after the "Repertory" and the collections, an exempliary research and publication series was planned, including editions of sources and the distribution of historical information. With this organization which extended far beyond the normal sphere of influence of a museum, the character of this newly-established institution was paraphrased in the following terms: Center of German Historical Sciences, Core of a German Historical National Academy, Museum for the Study of German History, Central Institution for German History, Literature and Art.

The library was part of the entire conception. In comparison to other European countries which possessed a national library, the "idea of a German national library" was also verbalized here--even if it was to be confined to individual subject branches; others referred to it as a "German Historical National Library." The area of collection concerned German history in the most comprehensive sense: German literature and art from the time of Charlemagne up to the year 1650. An alphabetic and several more detailed subject catalogs included the library's entire classified collection and as part of the "General Repertory," a central catalog for handwritten manuscripts and early printed works was compiled in the library as the "General Repertory of Literature."

As a national library, the library of the Museum received the estate of an institution which had been established earlier, but was, however, shortlived --namely, the Frankfurt Parliamentary Library. The German National Assembly which met in 1848 in St. Pauls Church in Frankfurt had received the promise of gratis copies of all books from the entire production of several German book publishers with the expressed commission for the development of a German national library. The initiator

of this plan was the publisher of the "Monumenta," Heinrich Wilhelm Hahn, Jr., in Hanover. A total of forty-two publishing houses followed his example and in less than a year, a collection of approximately 4900 titles had been accumulated by the time the National Convention was dissolved in 1849. The responsible librarian Johann Heinrich Plath could, however, not obtain an agreement for the further expansion of this library from the succeeding government, the German Federal Union Assembly--not even signs of understanding for the tasks of a national library. Thus it remained paralyzed in its promising beginning and its collection of books remained totally untouched for a time in Frankfurt.

This library must have been worthy of the interest of Johann Caspar Beeg, who under a commission from Aufsess spent some time in March 1853 in Frankfurt to prepare the Federal Union Assembly for the recognition of the Nuremberg Museum as a national institution. At the time of his return to Nuremberg, he brought the ten already-published volumes of the "Monumenta Germaniae Historica" from the collection of the former national library for the library of the Germanic Museum. Astonishingly, this title was missing in the library of Aufsess up to that point. It was, however, noted as an especially desirable item and in the sequential numbering of the classification scheme, a number was set aside for this time, so that the Frankfurt copy--a donation of the publisher to the planned national library--could be worked into the Nuremberg collection immediately. Even the support for the collection development through donations from publishers may have originated from the Frankfurt library since only a few weeks later in April 1853, Beeg conducted talks in Leipzig with representatives of the German Book Trade Association concerning information on the possibility of publishers' donations for the library in Nuremberg. As a result of these talks, the Museum sent its first newsletter to the German book publishing concerns on the 6th of July 1853 with the request to commit themselves to a voluntary submission of all titles from their current publishing programs which would thematically fit into the overall collection responsibilities of the Germanic National Museum. This became the catalyst for an extraordinary active commitment on the part of the German publishers for the library of the Museum; this commit-

ment lasted well into the twentieth century. Even Heinrich Wilhelm Hahn placed the accomplishments of his publishing concern at the disposal of "this great institute of the fatherland," and in the ensuing correspondence with Aufsess, the news of the "bequeathal" of his Frankfurt copy of the "Monumenta" in Nuremberg, induced him to make the observation that it had now "reached the finest place of honor in entire Germany" in the Germanic National Museum.

In April 1855, the entire collection of the former national library in Frankfurt could be transferred to Nuremberg. A corresponding application request was acted upon with positive results at the beginning of the year in the Federal Union Assembly with the rationale that the Germanic Museum now formed a national library of itself and was predominately nurtured by the donations from publishing houses as the Frankfurt institution had been--a practice which in character and responsibility had found continuation in Nuremberg as well. This transference of the collections has achieved high esteem in the librarianship world and by the public, and for the Museum itself, it meant a growth of significant value, since it gave basis to its recognition as a national institution. Furthermore, this could serve as a precedent for future bequeathals and gifts. Corresponding to the concept of the Nuremberg library, approximately 200 titles with relevant content for the "German Historical National Library" were selected from the former Frankfurt collection, incorporated here, and integrated into the catalogs; the remaining collection was set up separately and classified as a parliamentary library. In the correspondence between Aufsess and Hahn, this Nuremberg acquisition was given special tribute and Hahn recognized that it would correspond to his original intentions for a national library in an appropriate and very honorable way. Interestingly enough, it must be noted, that Hahn as well as Aufsess were constantly aware of maintaining their conceptions of a national library which was totally independent of any political orientation or tendencies--that the use of the library was totally directed towards the service of intellectual activities.

We, as contemporaries, are well-informed on the situation of the library in the first decade of its existence, on the

comprehensiveness and type of its collection, its organization, form of catalogs and finally the "General Repertory of Literature" through recent publications which describe either the Museum in its entirety or the library more specifically. These publications, which originate in part from the library and the Museum itself and especially those which appear in the context of journals of various orientations and disciplines, reach a wide reading public.

With the approximately 7000 titles of the Aufsess Library as the foundation collection, already in 1855, the library possessed 18,000 volumes, and in 1862 some 40,000 volumes which were almost totally received as gifts. Prominent in this regard was the participation of the already-mentioned publishers whose number rose to almost 600 by 1862; additionally however, and also as a result of a newsletter designed for this purpose from the Museum, the historical societies, academies and universities, the gymnasiums (secondary schools) with their school curricula and programs, and libraries with collections of doubles or libraries of private individuals with personal publications, made donations of sometimes entire libraries and antiquarian collections. The entire "German Historical National Library" was arranged without subject subdivisions according to numerus currens; separate locations existed for special collections such as handwritten manuscripts, early printed works and musical scores, even for works of academies and historical societies. Also arranged separately were the parliamentary library and the privately-endowed library Wilhelmi--both, however, with the exception of those works which were integrated into the main collection of historical and cultural history works.

The author catalog served as the main catalog, which appeared in 1855 in print. A subject division followed only as a result of the catalogs, not by virtue of the arrangement. The classified catalog followed the classification system devised by Aufsess himself, "The System of German History and Antiquity Study," and was mandatorally used for all separate collections in the library. In addition, there were three subject-oriented catalogs arranged according to persons, topographical terms, and key words. In the last two,

not only monographs were included, but also articles and individual chapters from collected works. The intensity of this classification corresponded to the most important goals of the Museum, namely, to make possible extensive accessibility to the materials and sources in the library. The external form of the catalog pages, especially in the subject catalog was provided by Johann Georg Seizinger's "Bibliothekstechnik" ("Library Technique") which was published in 1855; Seizinger had served as secretary of the library of the Museum for some time and had published exclusively examples from the library in the appendix of printed forms to his work. Special catalogs for manuscripts, early printed works, and illustrated works rounded out the catalog system.

A similar catalog system, consisting of an author catalog, a classified catalog with three key-word catalogs, as well as special catalogs for handwritten manuscripts and early printed works was planned and at the beginning also present for the so-called "General Repertory of Literature," which according to current terminology would represent a central catalog or even better a documentation system--according to the contempory vision of an "ideal catalog." Since the founding of the Museum, intensive efforts for collecting materials for this central catalog were in effect, whereby the classification of manuscripts was given the utmost priority and all activities connected with this classification were to be accelerated. Going well beyond the various, scattered collections recorded in printed indexes, access to the individual libraries was sought via the governments of the various German states and the catalogs of previously unpublished collections of handwritten manuscripts were requested from the respective libraries. For printed works, the starting point was similarly planned ba first of all proceeding from the available printed catalogs, with a round-robin circulation of the cards to the individual libraries which could trace their location or give supplementary bibliographic information.

The administration of the library in the Germanic Museum deviated in aspects of its organization from the larger research and university libraries of the middle of the nineteenth century in Germany. With its essential elements, however,--its arrange-

ment according to numerus currens and the emphasis of its subject catalog--it could rely on such specialists as Martin Schrettinger and Karl Eduard Förstemann, and had selected principles quite consciously which were especially practical for the development of a larger collection of books. The concept of a central catalog had already been noted by both authors. Especially this project in Nuremberg, which was carried out with great idealism, had been referred to as a project even in the papers of Seizinger in 1855, but, however had not attained recognition in the professional press. In fact, in the end, it was unsuccessful because of the contradiction between the enormous dimensions of this task and the practical possibilities for its realisation which were available at that time. Nevertheless, this is a fascinating detail in the German library history, a century before the employment of computers and at a time period without the assistance of such apparatus as photocopy machines and typewriters.

As a result of the changes of the Museum constitution, the entire "General Repertory" program of the Museum was discontinued in 1870 since it could simply not be handled as a project. With it, the originally-planned function of the building as a sort of national documentation center for German history and cultural history was also abandoned. After that, more emphasis was devoted to the development of the individual collections of the archives, library, art and antique collections and their catalogisation. The library grew continuously as a result of the donations, especially those from the German book trade, and approximately 1880, when the establishment of a German national library became the topic of public discussion, Julius Petzholdt logically pointed to the Germanic Museum and its library with which indeed "a very appropriate and productive start had been made." Finally, in 1913, the German Library (Deutsche Bücherei) in Leipzig was opened, as the special German type of a national library, although initiated and financially supported by the commercial book trade--continuing in the tradition set in Frankfurt and Nuremberg. In 1938, at the 25th anniversary of the founding of the German Library in Leipzig, the former collections of the Frankfurt Parliamentary Library, in which the Leipzig

institution had been interested for quite some time, were transferred from Nuremberg to Leipzig. This occurred with a definite effect regarding the changed conception of the responsibilities assumed by the Germanic Museum, which had in the meantime placed its major emphasis on the collection of art thus going back to its earliest intentions in its history and retreating somewhat from its particular function as a national library. At the present time, a new important role has grown out of this specialization of the library on pictoral art works. Within the program for supraregional provision of literature supported and promoted by the German Research Society, the Museum has been selected as the special subject library for German art history. In addition to this however, its significance still rests on the comprehensive older collections of materials covering German history and cultural history from the first decades of its existence--among which even today a witness exists to the former role of a national library, namely, the copy of the "Monumenta Germaniae Historica" from the former Frankfurt Parliamentary Library.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Education and Research

SECTION: Research and Theory

24/EDU/1 E

Library Research in the Federal Republic of Germany

by
Hans-Albrecht Koch
University Library of the Free University of Berlin
Berlin (West)

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The following report is to inform about the current state of research in the area of academic and research librarianship in the Federal Republic of Germany. The prerequisites and forms of organization of library research will be presented in a general overview, as well as the objectives, methods, and results or intermediary results of important research projects. The emphasis of this report is on research projects with administrative and socially empirical topics, especially those concerning the organization of the library administration and use of the library. Research concerning the history of the book and of libraries will not be treated, and the projects dealing with library technology and the incorporation of automated data processing in librarianship will also be deleted from consideration.

1. The Development and Situation in the Federal Republic of Germany[1)]

In contrast to the situation in the Anglo-Saxon countries and to those in East Europa, an operational and sociological orientation in library research with proportions worthy of note has developed in the Federal Republic of Germany only since the seventies. Decisive impetus for this orientation resulted from the regional library planning which began at the end of the sixties and especially from the colloquium entitled "Library Science" held in 1969 in Cologne.

In his article "Bibliothekswissenschaft und Bibliotheksforschung" ("Library Science and Library Research"), Sauppe reported on the development and state of library research up to the Fall of 1975, and thus established the status of library research in the Federal Republic within the international context. Sauppe treated the scientific theoretical and social prerequisites for library research, the relationship between theory

and practice, as well as methodological problems, etc., and also listed a series of postulates on the institutionalization, planning, and coordination of research activities, as well as on information about library research and its results.

In 1977, the Subcommittee for Library Research of the Library Section of the German Research Society presented a paper entitled "Recent Perspectives of Library Research" ("Neuere Perspektiven der Bibliotheksforschung") and suggested therein nine topical areas for future library research:

1. Organization of Research within the field of Library Science
2. The Library and Society
3. The User and the Library
4. The Media and Their Acquisition
5. Classification and Use
6. The Library Personnel
7. Incorporation and Development of Technical Aspects (office techniques and apparatus, automation, building, and library techniques and technology)
8. Organization
9. Library Planning.

The points discussed here also determined the topics of discussion at a colloquium held in December 1978 which was jointly sponsored by the German Library Institute and the Group for Academic and Research Librarianship within the German Research Society, and which concerned the furthering of library research in the Federal Republic of Germany. Among others, the following topics were discussed:

- the various possibilities for the support and modes of evaluation at the German Library Institute (DBI) and at the German Research Society (DFG);
- the possibilities of library research at the State Colleges for Librariarship (which as a rule are extremely limited by virtue of the high teaching responsibilities of the staff;
- the role of the library associations and societies as mediators for research results in library practice;
- possibilities of providing continuous information concerning research within the country, as well as in other countries;
- the problems of attracting suitable co-workers to carry out research proposals to completion;

-- the possibilities of improved methods for transposing the research results into practical application (among other ways, through increased publications activity, the formulation of more impressive recommendations which will convince even outsiders such as perhaps the representatives of the funding parties, as well as the sponsoring of further seminars and colloquia, etc.).

In consideration of the lack of library science research personnel and opportunities at institutions of higher education, the promotion of such projects takes on a speical significance. (The Chair for Library Science at the University of Cologne -- through the connection to the State College of Librarianship in the personal union of the current professorial Chair of Library Science and the director of the State College -- forms an exception. A second, more recently established Chair for Library Science at the University of Trier lacks the necessary infrastructure for research projects.) Certainly, the promotion of projects is often burdened by difficulties, since research projects are sometimes conducted by beginning professionals who often leave the projects when they receive permanent professional positions in library service. The following three establishments are of special importance for the support and furthering of projects: The German Library Institute (DBI) in Berlin, the German Research Society (DFG) in Bonn-Bad Godesberg, and the Society for Information and Documentation (GID) in Frankfurt am Main.

2. Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut (DBI)--The German Library Institute

The responsibilities of the DBI have been set forth in the Federal Law of the 13th of January 1973 as follows:

- The Institute will research, develop, and impart library methods and techniques with the objective of analysis, development, standardization, and the introduction of library systems and procedures. It will fulfill these tasks in close cooperation with library establishments and other establishments related to librarianship.
- Within the framework of its responsibilities, the Institute may assume financial sponsorship for separately-funded proposals. The results of these proposals, however, are to be made available in all realms of librarianship.

More specifically, the Institute's activities and responsibilities include (among others): " collection, evaluation and analysis of German library statistics; the collection, evaluation, and pro-

cessing of information in librarianship; the development of automated data processing systems for supraregional tasks, such as bibliographic data banks; the analysis of structure, design, and procedural organization; the development and information concerning issues surrounding cooperative cataloging and the incorporation of microforms; the development of concepts and methods for public service work in libraries, etc.

The DBI is funded jointly by the Federal Government and the State Governments according to the general agreement for the support of research activities in a relationship of 3:7. The impetus for library research projects come to the DBI through its commissions, as well as through individual institutions and persons. The approval of the project proposals lies with its organs, while the decisions concerning the projects lies under the jurisdiction of the Federal Minister for Education and Scholarship. Corresponding to its set of objectives, the DBI promotes projects from all areas of librarianship.

3. Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) - German Research Society

In contrast to the DBI, the DFG promotes exclusively projects in the area of academic and research librarianship. The consultation for application occurs in the Subcommittee for Library Research of the Library Section and in the Library Committee itself, while the decision on the acceptance and support lies with the Main Committee of the DFG. Project support is usually granted for a maximum of two years, although extensions are usually granted upon justification. The results of the supported projects are presented before the Subcommittees and before a panel of experts; their publication follows under the sole responsibility of the official in charge of the project. The program of the DFG for the support of library research is concentrated on administrative-oriented projects and those concerning user research.

4. Gesellschaft für Information und Dokumentation (GID) - Society for Information and Documentation

The GID fulfills foremostly indisciplinary infrastructural functions in the areas of information, documentation, and communication for specific subject areas with the following areas

of emphasis: research and development, central technical services, consultation for informational centers, central informational services in the areas of information science and information application (operation of the GID-Information Center GID-IZ, information on EURONET and ODIN and on planned or currently operating research and development projects in the areas of information and documentation, the construction and operation of a central collection point for classification systems and thesauri), support and project funding of its own individual projects.

As a central research, development and advisory establishment, the GID forms the core of the proposed nation-wide information and documentation system based on the I&D-Program of the Federal Government.

5. A Survey of the Individual Projects of Library Research

5.1. A Budget Model for the Acquisition of Books[2)]

Even the most recent considerations for model budgets for book acquisition are still based in part on the "Recommendations of the Scholarship Council" of 1964. These proceed from the calculation of the means necessary, based on the number of journals needed for a college or university library. Taking the expansion ratios of production and the rate of price increase into consideration, the product of the average price and number of journals proves to be a rather decisive part of the entire acquisition budget. According to values gained in experience, the relationship between the costs for journals to those for continuations and serials can be set at 2:1. The relationship of these continuous expenditures for journals, continuations, and serials to the more floating sum for the purchase of monographs is then estimated at 7:4 for university libraries, at 8:4 for libraries of technical colleges, according to the expenditure statistics.

The budget model for book acquisition of the Bibliotheksplan Baden-Württemberg ("Library Plan for the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg") in 1973, however, proceeds not from the appropriations for journals determined by the Scholarship Council, but rather from its conclusions for a budget for monographs. In this case, the values for the increase of production and the

rate of price increase are updated and the projected needs are additionally guaranteed by counting the items listed in the National Bibliography. The combination of this traditional form of determination of the budget projections with the consideration of the additional amounts for duplicate copies as a result of the increase of the number of students and instructional personnel represents a new method in this area of budget proposals. This combination of the determination of the budget projections via the determination of the literature which is worthy of being acquired with the well-known procedure in the Anglo-Saxon countries, namely, the general projections-per-head, has also found its place in the corresponding paragraph of the Bibliotheksplan 1973 ("Library Plan of 1973"). The "Library Plan of Baden Wuerttemberg" also makes the attempt to justify the relationship of the acquisition budget of the central library to that of each of the decentral libraries within the university system.

In context of one of the DFG-supported "Grundlagenuntersuchungen zur Ermittlung von Vergleichswerten" ("Foundation Investigations on the Determiation of Comparative Values") under the direction of Elmar Mittler (University Library of Heidelberg), a working group under the direction of H. J. Hauser has prepared a secondary statistical analysis on the development of literature production and literature prices in foreign countries (which gives detailed information for the USA, Great Britain, Canada, and France, and in a more agglomerated form for the Democratic Republic of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, the Soviet Union, and Scandinavia). This was prepared using statistical material from Publishers' Weekly, Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information, Library Journal, Library Association Record, Bibliographie de la France, UNESCO Statistical Year Book, and other sources. Through this analysis, the Scholarship Council took the rates of increase, brought them up to date and differentiated them, which resulted in a determination of a 5% growth in production and a 5% increase in price for each monographs and journals. The continuation of the gathering of data in an imperative desiderata; however, the fulfillment of this task has regrettably lacked an organization solution up to this point.

5.2. Work Procedure Investigations[3)]

For this topic, only two comprehensive studies existed prior to this time. One of these treated the suggestions and materials of two recommendations which were published by the German Research Society under the title, Rationalisierung in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken ("Rationalization in Academic and Research Libraries") in 1970. The volume contained the 1965-66 evaluation of the business consultant Hermann von Kortzfleisch, as well as the consultation results of an exchange of experiences between librarians and professional organizers in administration (the so-called "Mäding-Gutachten"- Mäding-Recommendation). Both evaluations treat conventional procedural organization in all departments of an academic and research library without the implementation of automated data processing. With regard to the irrational organizational forms which still exist in German libraries, these studies have still not lost their validity up to the present.

Similarly, the project "Arbeitsablaufuntersuchung und Personalbedarfsermittlung fpr die Buchbearbeitung in Hochschulbibliotheken" ("Work Procedure Investigation and Determination of the Needed Personnel for the Processing of Books in Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education") was carried out with support from the DFG. An important objective of this study is to produce supportive materials for an economical design for work procedures in the area of book processing (hence, without consideration of the aspects of user service and administration). More specifically, this means, among other things, to develop a model for the minimizing of the time needed for the operational procedure; to work out suggestions for an economical division of work between the various groups of workers; to make possible comparisons between various operations through the development of a standard operational procedure; and to present statistical material for the quantitative and qualitative planning of the personnel needs.

In this study, the following libraries were included: the University Library of Bonn, the University Library of Braunschweig (only partially), the University Library of Düsseldorf, the University Library of Freiburg, the University Library of Constance, the University Library of Mainz, the University Library of Marburg, the University Library of the Technical University in Munich, the University Library in Münster, the University Library of Regensburg,

the University Library of Saarbrücken, and the University Library of Tübingen. Thereby, an attempt was made to have a balanced relationship between university libraries and the libraries of technical universities, as well as libraries with and without automated data processing.

The twenty-day inquiry in each of the individual libraries covered the following areas: 1. an inquiry into the structure of libraries; 2. a concise description of the work procedure based on plans of working procedures; 3. an inquiry into the structure of activity for the areas of research and academically-oriented reference services, acquisition, cataloging, classification and bibliographic description, technical book processing, end-checking and shelving, also under consideration of other various activities (education and training, discussions, substitutions) and other time portions (time allowed for distances travelled, time for private matters, etc.); 4. an inquiry into time amounts using the method of each participating worker writing down the exact amount of time necessary for each individual procedure within the complete process (the activities recorded here are quite detailed and concisely subdivided, but correspond to those obtained in the inquiry into the structure of activity (see above)); 5. an evaluation of the processing orders or corresponding informational memoranda for the determination of the entire procedural time period for the job processing.

This investigation, led by R. Funk, offers for the first time, empirically-guaranteed data for the planning and checking of the work procedure organization in areas of book processing on the basis of a comprehensive study. The publication contains also a proposed design for a library work procedure organization intended as stimulation and as an orientational tool. It also gives a detailed analysis of the weak places exposed (multiple processing, incorporation of underqualified personnel, insufficient departmental composition, overlapping of responsibilities, discontinuities in the work processes, insufficient structuring of the work materials, etc.) and an instructive collection of sample forms.

It is to be emphasized that the weak spots which were identified are for the most part, the same areas which Kortzfleisch had already criticized in 196[illegible]-5[illegible].

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5.3. Investigations into the Required Personnel[4)]

In the "Library Plan for Baden-Wuerttemberg", a model for the personnel requirements of the central libraries of universities had been developed which relies on the formula $P_S = \frac{V}{W \cdot L_S}$, whereby the P_S is the number of personnel, V is the sum of the procedural steps completed per year, W is the number of salaried weekly hours, and L_S is the accomplishment which should be achieved. This formula is applied in the model for all areas for the appropriate work--in other words, in all cases where the L_S can be quantified (in the work units for book processing, in the union catalog, the circulation, interlibrary loan, etc.). The size of L_S is achieved from a comparison of the university libraries in Freiburg, Saarbrücken and Tübingen. Similarly, through operational comparisons for the individual work procedures, various jobs and degrees of responsibility for the the different staff groups have been determined. The model, however, has only a narrow empirical basis (details need more precision, perhaps through "multi-moment-isolation" of the individual work steps), yet despite these uncertainties, on the basis of its differentiation according to relatively numerous areas of activities and according to the various staff groups as well as with its orientation to standard values for achievement, it presents a practical beginning based on an analytical determination of the needed personal for libraries which can also be utilized in practice.

A more analytical determination of the needed personnel is included in the already-mentioned investigation of the work procedure (see 5.2.), which, in its methodology, relies on an investigation conducted with the support of the DFG on "Personalbedarfsermittlung in dezentralen Bibliotheken" (" Determination of Needed Personnel in Decentral Libraries"). This study is based on random examples selected from thirty decentral libraries of various structure, size, and belonging to various subject areas of six institutions of higher education,and developed a series of standard values for time amounts spend for individual activities such as checking multiple copies, completion of ordering processes, letters regarding items not received and overdue notices, bibliographical determinations, the writing out of title cards, etc. For this study, the staff was to write down

their work times and time amounts. The study suggests an easily calculable formula for the determination of the staff needed according to the basic structure $P = \frac{n \cdot t}{T}$ (P for Personnel, n for the amount of work, t for the standard time value per unit of the total amount, T for the salaried yearly work period) -- which can be made more specific in individual cases. Structurally, this formula is the same as that in the "Library Plan of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg."

In context of the already-mentioned "Foundation Investigation for the Determination of Comparative Values" (see 5.1.), the DFG supported a study for the determination of statistical data concerning the incorporation of personnel in academic and research libraries, which is supposed to revise the outdated facts of the recommendation of the Scholarship Council. At the core of the study is a questionnaire on the employment of personnel in the following areas of activity: 1. General Administration; 2. Book Processing (bibliographical description, dissertations, and exchange, catalogs, the bindery); 3. Union Catalogs; 4. Use (storage, circulation, open stacks, reading areas, reference and information, interlibrary loan, bibliographical and class number marking services); 5. Technical Services (book bindery, restoration, photo- and duplication units); 6. Training, Continuing Education, and Additional Education; 7. Special Departments; 8. Research and Academically-oriented Services.

The questionnaire was filled out by fifty-four libraries and, in the meantime, the data has been recorded on computer cards. The completion of the evaluation work is expected within this year. Such factors as the individual State, the type of library, size of the collection, comprehensiveness of automation, etc., will be taken into consideration during the evaluation. Of special interest is the question if, through this investigation with a broader data basis and wide-scale methods, the results of previous investigations are confirmed or modified.

5.4. Cost Accounting[5)]

According to the Kortzfleisch Recommendation (see 5.2.), R. Funk has been the first to present an outline of the division of the various costs, a description of their value and the cost amounts, the formation of accounting centers, the distribution of types of costs according to the accounting centers, the fixing

of the job and the work unit, the distribution of the costs for the financier, and finally, the meaning of the actual cost calculation for the economical administration of academic and research libraries. These results evolved from a single investigation of the University Library of the Technical University in Berlin exclusively. It is however to be stressed that, because of the impossibility to evaluate public institutions according to profit amounts, the operational comparison takes on an increased significance in decision-making--perhaps using indicators--and that specifically those instruments needed for an operational comparison are only able to be gained from the process of cost accounting. As successor project to this investigation and to the investigation of the work procedure (see 5.2.), an investigation sponsored by the DFG is being carried out at the present on the ability of cost comparison in libraries of institutions of higher education in which the university libraries in Kiel, Saarbrücken and Tübingen, as well as the University Library of the Technical University of Munich are participating.

The project covers all areas of activities in the library and develops, in addition to the types of costs, the accounting centers, and the cost accounting to the financier, as well as suggestions for indicators (cost type indicators, such as the percentage of personnel costs within the entire operating costs; achievement indicators, such as the ratio of new acquisitions processed/ the amount of personnel needed for book processing; economical indicators, such as the costs of a reading room/ the number of users of the reading room, as well as the turn-over rate and operational effectivity indicators).

5.5. Investigations of Library Use

Within the framework of the overview given here, the numerous inquiries concerning external library loan cannot be treated. For those, one must refer to the research reports listed in Note 1. In the following, therefore, only projects concerning user research, user education, and public relations services will be presented.

5.5.1. Project I for User Research[69]

This project, supported by the DFG, has the objective to record current supraregional data for the fundamental areas of

of library use and thereby ascertain which types of data are significant for local, regional, and supraregional levels, in addition, experiences for more specialized investigations will be gathered and generally applicable investigation methods including evaluation procedures will be developed. In the investigation, the following libraries were included: the University Library of the Free University of Berlin, the City and University Library in Frankfurt, the State and University Library of Hamburg, the University Library and Technical Information Library in Hannover, the University Library in Karlsruhe, and the University Library in Tübingen. At each of these libraries, 1,000 users were questioned during 1973, the results of which were then used as random cross sectional studies from the entire body of registered users. The questionnaires were sent out to the users. In all libraries, students were polled; in Frankfurt and Hamburg, members of the factuly were also included.

The questionnaire consisted of a total of 180 questions; for the distribution, split versions with each 80 questions were necessary. The questionnaire consisted of a core questionnaire for the points of reference which supplied the demographical and socio-economical user data and a questionnaire page for the individual library areas. The project was conducted in conjunction with the marketing research institute INFRATEST.

The concluding report which in the meantime has been submitted, is divided into the following sections: 1. description of the method, 2. introduction to library use, user education, and user behavior, 3. the use of libraries within and outside of the institutions of higher education, 4. the information behavior of the user under special consideration of the catalogs, 5. local circulation and interlibrary loan, 6. use of the reading rooms in university libraries, 7. collections of text books, as well as a comprehensive interpretation of the results and an appendix giving the social and demographic particularities of the user groups and a copy of the entire questionnaire.

From the numerous results, at least the following should be mentioned: Shown to be the most significantly valid, supraregional factors of influence for user behavior were the subject-orientation of the user, the semester level, and the location of the college/university. Behind these factors, all other supposed factors of influence--such as for instance, sex, income level,

education of the parents, etc.--receded. Locationally specific factors play an especially strong role in determining the time point of the initial use of the university library, while the impetus of use of the decentralized library is most often a factor of the subject orientation of the user. The students of the humanities, economics, social sciences, and law use the decentral libraries especially frequently. In an overall evaluation of the university libraries, several individual critical points were states: the lack of possibilities for group work, over-crowded work rooms, the lack of individual carrels or single work spaces, and the lack of refreshment offerings. Concerning the use of the textbook collection, the largest significant factors were recognized as the spacial arrangement, the quality and comprehensiveness of the collection. In the initial use of the textbook collection, subject-oriented differences were very clearly seen: more than fifty percent of the students of engineering, natural and economical sciences, as well as those studying pedagogics, used the textbook collection already in the first semester of study, whereas only approximately one third of the students of the humanities and law used the collection during their first semester of study. The main author catalog and the circulation of the closed stacks showed most prominent use by students of the humanities, whereas the use of the subject catalog--which was in general used much less frequently--showed that subject-oriented differences of the users played a less significant role.

H. Meister and J. Weiß have, in the meantime, incorporated the data from three of the libraries polled (the University Library and Technical Information Library in Hannover, the University Library in Karlsruhe, and the University Library in Tübingen) into a secondary analysis. Weiß investigated determinants of user behavior, for instance, the influence of variables such as the frequency of use on general user behavior, as well as the use of individual areas, such as the circulation desk, the reading areas, catalogs, the textbook collection. Meister analysed the subject-oriented deviations of the information and orientation behavior of the students of social sciences, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

5.5.2. Project II of User Research

This project, which is supported by the DFG and is under the direction of J. Stoltzenburg (University Library of Constance), should determine the prerequisites for improved and full exploitation of library information tools (catalogs, bibliographies, open stacks). For this, the following questions (among others) had to be clarified: which informational tools have significance for which user groups; at what point in the working situation does the user turn to the informational tools; what prior knowledge or acquaintance does the user have before using these materials; which opinions or prejudices does he have against the various tools; which search strategies does the user employ; in which sequence does he use the instruments.

The investigation was conducted at six libraries (the University Library of Braunschweig, the City and University Library of Frankfurt am Main, the State and University Library of Göttingen, the University Library of Constance, the State Library in Munich; and the University Library of Regensburg). The libraries in Constance and Regensburg are special cases, because a question concerning the relationship of the catalog and the open stacks research was also included.

The investigation took place in two phases. In the first descriptive phase, which served to provide a weighted random selection for the second phase and also a quantitative basis for the qualitative second phase, 8,000 cases of use were observed during 1974 without the users' knowledge of the observation to determine the user's behavior with respect to the informational tools. In the second phase, which provided the necessary data to serve as explanation of the patterns of information searching which were observed in the first phase, a total of 2,000 users, divided according to a structured random selection for the groups defined in the first phase of the observation, were investigated through a combination of interview, questionnaire methods and open observation with a written record of the steps taken.

The major sections of the completed project report treated, among other things: the awareness of the library's offerings by the observed user, the research strategies observed (search problems and search strategies, determinants of the search, the time and effort needed for the search and the search results), searches

using the author catalog (use of the author catalog, prior information in the case of title searches using the author catalog, the time and effort required for the search in the author catalog, the search strategies used, the results of the search, subject area searches using the author catalog, etc.), and the research of the open stacks and browsing.

In general, it could be concluded that the informational offering of the library functioned purely as a helping tool for previously more or less precisely known literature sources (even if this included incomplete references, such as those from course work, etc.). The user's effort to independently orient himself to the divisions of scientific literature through specific work with the informational tools of the library is rather untypical--even at those libraries where the library structure--for instance through comprehensive opportunities available via the open stacks--provides a variety of such possibilities.

5.5.3. Library Use by Foreign Guest Researchers[8)]

On commission of the Alexander von Humboldt-Foundation, M. Pilz conducted a polling of foreign guest researchers in 1977 concerning their use of the libraries. The results were compiled in a short, very readable report. The most important results: " a special satisfaction among the guest researchers for the building (construction and furnishing), the collection especially with regard to German books and journals, the provision of multiple copies, the author catalog, as well as the performance of the library staff. The foreign scientists showed somewhat less satisfaction in their judgment of the provision of foreign literature and textbooks, the reference and information services, as well as the circulation of open stacks materials. The provision of other types of materials, the subject catalog, as well as the circulation and interlibrary loan were evaluated quite critically. Among the various types of libraries, the 'other' libraries, foremostly those of the Max Planck Institutes, were clearly given a position of preference over the institute and central university libraries."

5.5.4. Patterns of Initial Retrieval Attempts Using the Subject Catalog[9)]

In October 1976, T. Baron conducted a preliminary study

supported by the DBI on the topic "Patterns of Initial Retrieval Attempts of Users in Referral to the Subject Catalog" using the key word catalog of the University Library of the Free University of Berlin. The preliminary study provides information in a trial inquiry concerning the criteria and methods which can provide a detailed picture of the patterns of initial retrieval attempts of users in their referral to the subject catalog. In this study, the user groups (student, semester level, assistants, college instructors, school pupils), the immediate purpose of the literature search (seminar paper, report, thesis, general study, professional work) as well as the type of literature (subject area, year of publication, German or foreign language, introductory literature/special literature) etc. were analysed more in detail.

5.5.5. Reference Services in Academic and Research Libraries[10)]

Since 1979, this author has received funding from the DBI for a project on "Reference Services in Universal Academic and Research Libraries" which should investigate the current status of the reference activities in universal academic and research libraries of various types and especially provide particulars on the comprehensiveness and structure of the requests directed to library informational services, as well as on the manner in which the libraries respond to these requests with respect to their staff and organization. On the basis of a study conducted by O. Höfer, recommendations for the optimal design of reference services could be developed.

The investigation covers especially the following areas:

1. The organization of the information and reference services
   - Localization (central information place or decentral relegation to various places, such as the author catalog, the subject catalog, bibliographic shelves, reading room).
   - Personnel available (certified librarians, subject specialists)
   - Tasks of the reference staff (for example, are they only there for reference questions or do they also have other responsibilities, such as marking call numbers on books, bibliographical tasks, or operating a machine)
   - Equipping the reference area (reference tools, technical assistance instruments, such as intercom, etc.);
2. The requests of the reference service
   - User profile (students according to the subject and semester, instructors, users outside of the university body)

- Structure of the questions according to the following roster:
  a) Topic
     - technical questions (spacial orientation, opening times, etc.)
     - questions concerning library use (circulation regulations, catalog use, interlibrary loan, etc.)
     - bibliographical and search-oriented questions
  b) Purpose of the request for information (thesis work, report, etc.)
  c) Type of questioning (oral in presence, written, telephone)

3. The success of the treatment of the request (successful, further referral, unsuccessful)
4. Points for the development of methods for the description and judgment of a reference interview.

Within the complex "Organization of the reference service," an inquiry using questionnaires was conducted. The data for the complex "Requests of the reference service" were gathered using questionnaires, which allowed for a short written report of the request and its processing.

The following libraries cooperated in the project: the University Library of Augsburg, the University Library of the Free University of Berlin, the University Library of the Technical University of Braunschweig, the Hessian State and University Library in Darmstadt, the University Library of Dortmund, the Comprehensive College Library in Essen, the City and University Library in Frankfurt am Main, the Lower Saxony State and University Library in Göttingen, the State and University Library of Hamburg, the University Library of the Technical University of Hannover, the University Library of Heidelberg, the University Library of Constance, the Wuerttemberg State Library in Stuttgart. The project report will be published in 1981.

5.5.6. User Education[11)]

The DFG also supported a project entitled "Grundlagenuntersuchung zur Schulung studentischer Bibliotheksbenutzer" ("Fundamental Investigation for the Education of Students as Library Users") in 1977-78 which was conducted under the direction of Eberhard Sauppe and carried out under the auspices of the University Library and Technical Information Library in Hannover.

This "fundamental investigation" set as its objectives:

-- to clarify the state of knowledge within an international context,

-- to determine the didactic requirements for user education,

-- to analyze the current user education programs in practice,

-- to develop suggestions for future expansion of user education in college and university libraries, especially with respect to the development of model programs which are universally applicable or at least adaptable.

The investigation was divided by virtue of the procedures involved into the following parts:

-- working through the relevant subject literature--which is especially comprehensive in Anglo-Saxon librarianship,

-- an inquiry into the current status of user education in the academic and research libraries of the Federal Republic of Germany (the university libraries, libraries of technical colleges and universities--including as the case may be, the institute and departmental libraries, libraries of separate State Teacher's Colleges, regional libraries, special libraries) This will be done on the basis of a questionnaire.

-- observation and detailed analysis (among other things) through the sponsors of user education programs and the user of such programs at approximately 15 libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany with the placement of emphasis on the incorporation of AV-media for user education. Included in this analysis is also the user education program at the Library of the Technical College in Göteborg. More remotely, a series of slide-tape programs of the English SCONUL program was studied.

In addition to these works, the didactic connections of user education were determined, especially with respect to the question as to how much the university and college didactic and pedagogical atmosphere could help provide stimulus for user education.

In the framework of this project, a three-level conceptualization of user education was developed which should give a framework for future designs of user education programs. According to this, the beginning student at the first level is oriented to the library and its most important services. At the second level, the students are instructed in the more qualified library use for specific subject areas. At the third level, the education of examination candidates (certification, doctoral students, etc.) and research scientists concentrates on more specialized literature and information retrieval.

Upon application of the City and University Library in Frankfurt am Main, the DFG has agreed to conduct a model program for user education of initial users of college libraries. Within the context of this project, which should be completed in spring of 1981, are among other aspects, AV-productions (slide-tape programs) used for general introduction and for the use of the author catalog and subject catalogs, as well as the description of accompanying written materials and orientation indicators in support of AB-productions. Great emphasis is given to the development of a standardized screen system and a detailed documentation of all steps involved in the development of a well-defined concept in order to make possible further application of many elemental parts of this concept in successive programs. Because of the necessary professional level, a marketing firm well-acquainted with sales promotion techniques will take part in the development and production of the project.

5.6. Public Relations Work[12)]

At the present time, a "Modell lokaler Öffentlichkeitsarbeit wissenschaftlicher Bibliotheken" ("Model of Local Public Relations Work at Academic and Research Libraries") is being developed at the Hessian State and University Library in Darmstadt under the supervision of Yorck Haase and funded by the DBI. This project covers the following areas: press work, exhibitions and special events, graphic and other information materials produced by the individual library, general user advertisement through intensified contact to the university, technical college, community college and night school, elementary schools and the general public, information concerning the funding parties, etc. The project results should provide the staff of academic and research libraries the necessary practical assistance to systematically develop and/or expand the public relations work in their libraries.

5.7. Research on the Librarian Profession[13)]

The very few investigations on this topic treat--with one exception--the "höheren Bibliotheksdienst" (level of the university graduate with librarian training as a subject specialist).

This may in part be explained by the fact that for this level, statistical materials for evaluation are easily drawn from the Jahrbuch der Deutschen Bibliotheken ("Yearbook of German Libraries"). The comprehensive investigation by Heidtmann, which has revealed a wealth of extremely interesting insights, has not yet found a continuation, although there is a pressing need for similar empirical research concerning the professional realm of the certified librarian.

Concerning issues of the administrative staff in libraries, several program formulations have already been presented as research. This may however, also have its reason in the lack of sociological investigations concerning the professional area of these specific library personnel, which do not belong to the "höheren Dienst" (level of the subject specialist).

Subject Classification[14)]

To a great degree, the research activities of the last years lie in the area of subject classification in libraries--on the one hand in connection with the development of shelving schemes for open stacks in newly-established college and university libraries, on the other hand through the discussion concerning the unified classification system. The corresponding contributions to this research could not however be treated in the context of this report; the reader is referred to the article by Gisela Heinrich which gives an especially comprehensive overview of this research.

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IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION:

43/PLE/2-E

SECTION:

Library planning and centralized library services in the Federal Republic of Germany

by
Dieter Oertel,
German Research Association,
Bonn, FRG

Library planning and centralized library services in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr Dieter Oertel

German Research Association, Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

It is universally accepted, nowadays, that the creation and development of an efficient library system requires a certain degree of planning. How intense and how binding this planning is, which individual areas it involves and by which means it is put into practice, is dependant, however, on the social and political system of the individual states, on the available resources and on the frame of mind of the population. Thus there is a wide range of possible combinations. In most of the western industrialized nations with democratic constitutions, of which the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) is one, there is recognition of the fundamental principle that freedom and planning must be balanced in such a way as to allow the widest possible scope for individual responsibility whilst restricting the level of central control to that which is absolutely necessary.

In the FRG there is an additional significant element in the federal nature of the State, which spreads the responsibility for law-making and governing over a larger number of partners - the Federal Government, the 11 regions and the municipal authorities which administer their own territorial laws and taxes. Naturally this arrangement has its effect on the libraries. The regions bear the main responsibility in this respect, and it is to them that the constitution assigns the so-called cultural autonomy, which means the responsibility for the institutions and provisions in the spheres of education, science and culture. Higher education and libraries fall into this category. The towns and municipal areas are themselves responsible for initiating, organizing and financing their public library systems, as well as the municipal theatres and museums. On the other hand the Federal Government maintains several large libraries, including, as a result of a 1969 law, the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt, which fulfils the important functions of a national library. The Federal Government together with the regions is also responsible for scientific research, information dissemination and documentation. Consequently certain Ministeries have a considerable interest in certain libraries.

In order to apportion the costs to the various authorities and avoid possible conflicts an instrument was created to ensure the cooperation of Federal Government and regions from a supra-regional standpoint. After the Constitution of the Federal Republic had first been suitably amended, it was agreed to set up the Federal Government - Region Commission for Educational Planning and Research Development. In 1975 there followed an outline agreement which, amongst other things, permitted the joint financing of important library institutions which are supra-regional in character. It is applied at present to the three large Central Subject Libraries for Technology, Medicine and Economics, and the 'Deutsche Bibliotheksinstitut' (German Library Institute).

On a national level the German Research Association (DFG) has a special role to play in the planning and advancement of academic librarianship. This organization, financed by the Federal Government and the regions, is an autonomous scientific body whose main task is to encourage, through additional resources, fundamental research in all areas.

This rather multi-coloured, at first sight, even confusing picture must be borne in mind, if one wishes to understand the background to library planning and centralized library services in the Federal Republic.

When the Federal Republic was founded in 1949 and the prime concern was the rebuilding of the country after the Second World War, the guiding principles were those of a liberal economic policy which placed individual initiative above state planning. One of the few areas, where, even at that time, there was an element of planning which went beyond individual institutions and their primary interests, was, surprisingly, academic librarianship with its task of collecting as comprehensively as possible foreign publications. The initiative was taken up by the DFG which continued the traditions of the Twenties by setting up and financing the "Special Subject Collection Plan".

Generally speaking, the previously narrow attitude towards planning prevalent in science and education did not change until the Sixties, after the Science Council, founded as an advisory body on economic policy by the Federal Government and the Regions, was given the task of working out an overall plan for the advancement of the sciences. The first result of this work was the recommendations made in 1960 for the expansion of scientific higher education, which provided the foundation for considerable efforts in all the Federal regions, and aided the rapid increase in the capacity of higher education. The second volume of the

Science Council's recommendations, published in 1964, was already concerned with the expansion of the academic libraries, and following the example of the earlier work by the DFG, budget models were set as planning objectives in particular for the universities, but detailed recommendations were also made for the improved equipping and funding of over eighty academic libraries, including the larger municipal and special libraries. As a rule these recommendations were aimed at the regions but also to some extent at the Federal Government and the municipal authorities.

Even if these recommendations had no force of law, and in isolated instances reality lagged behind the objectively formulated requirements, they stimulated, nevertheless, the awareness on all sides of the need for improvements, and set accepted standards for practical actions. It can be said, without exaggeration, that for many years the basis of the expansion of the libraries in question was the recommendations of the Science Council. Indeed they came into existence at a time when there was both a willingness and the opportunity to invest relatively large sums of money in scientific institutions.

The next stage of library planning is represented by the "Bibliotheksplan 1973", with its sub-title "Design for a comprehensive library network in the Federal Republic of Germany". The initiative for this came not from the State but from the associations of librarians brought together at the German Library Conference, and in particular from the then "Deutscher Büchereiverband" as representative of the ordinary public libraries. The "Bibliotheksplan 1973" was the first expression in the Federal Republic of the concept which saw scientific and ordinary public libraries as parts of a unified library network and identified four levels of specific functions. As a result the libraries of the first and second levels were assigned the tasks of providing library material and information on a local basis in towns and municipal areas, in part with centralized functions for a larger district.

Libraries of the third level are responsible for the library provision to a region with a marked emphasis in favour of science and research, while the libraries of the fourth level, represented by the State Libraries, the Central Subject Libraries and the Special Collections supported by the DFG, have responsibility at national level.

Alongside this regionally orientated system of levels exist the institutionally centred library and information services provided by school, college and special libraries. As with the recommendations of the Science Council in 1964 the

"Bibliotheksplan 1973" has also tried to identify from the functions of the individual libraries those areas where improvement in financial support is necessary. Its total effect in financial terms has been relatively small. In contrast to this, however, the ideas relating to the problems of structure and cooperation between libraries of different types have been responded to throughout the individual regions.

This becomes clear from an examination of the regionally based planning which was started at the end of the Sixties. In many Federal Regions eg Baden-Württemburg, Bavaria, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westfalia, the Ministeries responsible set up planning groups which drew up development plans for certain types of libraries in greater or lesser detail. As a rule they deal mainly with the divisional organization and functions of the libraries, their cooperation and the means of achieving this; research into library needs; the resulting acquisitions policies; staffing problems, and finally the most difficult task - the translation of all these considerations into financial orders of size.

At regional level there followed, in 1975, the programme for the advancement of documentation and information services which also dealt with the interdependence of the dissemination of information and the library service, and indicated in particular the interest of the Federal Government in further expansion of the Central Subject Libraries.

The only planning activities which have been pursued continuously since 1949 are those connected with the library programmes of the DFG which are concerned with the institutions and measures whose importance stretches beyond the borders of individual Federal Regions. Their relative success is accounted for by three factors: firstly, the constitution of the DFG is a good basis for cooperation between Federal Government, regions, the scientific community, and libraries, since under it, the vote of the experts usually decides the issue; secondly the DFG controls its own financial resources, which it can use directly and speedily to achieve those planning objectives of which it approves; thirdly, all programmes represent clearly defined offers of voluntary cooperation, and prerequisite in the acceptance of the programme is the commitment of each participant, and the recognition of certain principles and guidelines.

The fact that all aided projects must be directly helpful to research is to some extent limiting but the coverage is nevertheless quite considerable. Worthy of special mention are:

- the system of supra-regional library provision, which through the Central

Subject Libraries, the Special Collections and certain special libraries, encompasses well stocked specialist collections for subjects and regions, as well as reference tools, information services and the means of access to the relevant stocks.

- plans for the rationalisation and modernisation of the libraries, especially through the introduction of electronic data processing for the development of centralised data banks and regional cooperative systems, as well as the dissemination of information via remote terminals.

- long term programmes for the bibliographical control of manuscripts, archival material, old prints and special collections of all types.

In all programmes the support given is backed by constant checks on performance.

A comparative observation of different planning efforts leads quite clearly to the realization of the fact that a scheme has greater chances of success the closer the connection between the planning and the financing authorities, and the more the initiative of the individual libraries is encouraged by attractive conditions. Perhaps this is also true outside the Federal Republic.

In a series of cases theoretical findings and practical experience have led to the establishment of centralized library services which by reason of their structure must be well suited to the federative constitution of the Federal Republic. The main providers of these services are the three large state libraries in Berlin, Frankfurt and Munich, the Central Subject Libraries, the German Library Institute and the Library Section of the DFG, but others include, for example, the Purchasing Centre for Public Libraries in Reutlingen. I can only deal with a few of the facilities here and I will restrict myself to those whose services are of equal benefit to all libraries.

In the first instance there is the Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt, which not only produces and publishes the Deutsche Bibliographie, but in conjunction with this, also offers special services which are intended to ease the burden of other libraries. Through the cataloguing in publication programme a short title entry, produced and printed by the Deutsche Bibliothek, is provided for the output from 800 voluntarily cooperating publishers, and this serves as a useful cataloguing aid. Even if this covers only a part of the total output, the works dealt with are in essence those likely to be considered for acquisition by libraries. In addition, titles included in the Deutsche Bibliographie since 1966 are made available via

"Bibliodata" to those libraries which have installed compatible terminals. The magnetic tapes of the Deutsche Bibliographie are also available for editing by those libraries which use electronic data processing in catalogue production.

The increasing role in the provision of general library services is being played by the Deutsche Bibliotheksinstitut founded in 1978 in Berlin (West). It does not only have the functions of the former Centres for Librarianship and Library Technology, but is now also sponsor of the commissions formerly supported by the Deutscher Bibliotheksverband, which deals with all types of problems relating to librarians. In addition to a multitude of individual projects the Institute, in close liaison with the participating libraries, is dedicated to two large catalogue projects of supraregional importance, in the planning and financing of which the DFG had a decisive part. The first of these is the Serials Data-Bank, a centralized record and pool of titles for national and foreign periodicals which today contains 250,000 titles with over 750,000 holdings statements. It is prepared with the aid of EDP and is regularly updated in microform. The bibliographical and editorial preparation of the title information is in the hands of the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, which has years of experience with the conventional Union Catalogue of Periodicals for the Federal Republic. The second project, a "joint catalogue" of those libraries which produce their own catalogues by EDP, is a centralized record for monographs. The first edition is scheduled for autumn 1981. It will contain 3.5 million title records from 14 libraries and will be extended step by step in coming years.

As a third example I have chosen the "Clearinghouse for International Lending" founded in 1979 at the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz with the help of the DFG. Its purpose is to help foreign libraries, which do not have access by traditional means to a given library in the Federal Republic, with the directing of international loan requests, and in certain cases to provide locations and information. In setting up this centre the Federal Republic is following the recommendation made by the IFLA Section on Interlending in 1978 under the heading "International Lending Principles and Instructions".

An exhaustive treatment of the topic is not possible in a short paper such as this. Only a few of the essential points can be highlighted and more detailed information can be found in the references which are given in the printed text.

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IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Education and Research

SECTION: Library Theory and Research

116/THEOR/7 E

Organization and Coordination of Research in the Field of Library Science

V. D. STELMAKH
Chief of Section of Books and Reading,
Research Department of Library Science
State Lenin Library of the USSR
Moscow, USSR

V. D. Stelmakh

Organization and coordination of research in the field of library science

1. Characteristic features of development of scientific in the 70s

The dynamic development of librarianship, the raising of the role of libraries in the socio-economic and cultural life of society, the growing complicatedness of the structure of the library system bring about the expansion of the circle of problems, which call for scientific substantiation. The incessant increase in the number of readers, which today, according to State statistics, has reached 200 mill. people, the differentiation of readership and, consequently, of readers requests make it necessary to expose and analyse all library and bibliographical resources from the viewpoint of their conformity with readers' needs.

By 1970 approximately 20 collectives, foremostly the largest libraries of All-Union significance (the State Lenin Library Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library, etc.) and the oldest institutes of culture were engaged in studies dealing with the current state of library science. By 1980 the number of bibliothecal/bibliographical institutions, belonging to different departments, that also took part in research activities, exceeded 300. In the years of the 10th five-year-plan period the following impressive studies, which largely determined the present scientific basis of librarianship, were conducted and concluded: "Books and reading in the life of the Soviet village"; "The library and scientific informa-

tion"; "Centralization of the public library network"; "Formation of library/territorial complexes"; "Dynamics of reading and readers' demand in public libraries". The important result of these studies was the publication of 17 monographs, 80 collections of scientific works and documents, 13 text-books and a number of practical manuals and instructive and methodological materials.

The following factors proved to be characteristic:

a) the expansion of the "geography" of studies, which are today conducted in all Union republics, regions and even districts. Thus scientific activities have become an organic part of librarianship in the country;

b) changes in the staff of participants and organizers of research work. The large central libraries have been joined in research by State libraries of the Union republics, regional libraries, centralized libraries and different educational institutions. Of great significance was the creation in the first half of the seventies of special scientific sections, oriented towards the conducting of library-science research, within the framework of a number of regional libraries;

c) expansion and change of the range of forms of scientific research. Besides All-Union centralized research projects, realized according to programmes of large centralized libraries, which prevailed in previous years, today a prominent place is held by regional studies, which are conducted by the libraries of Union republics and other regions, and by local studies con-

ducted by different library collectives with the aim of improving particular areas of library activity;

d) the narrow, purely departmental approach to the organization of research is now disappearing. Orientation towards interdepartmental scientific studies unite the efforts of State, central specialized and departmental libraries, and of methodological centres of various library systems, now prevails. This ensures the necessary versatility of our knowledge on the extent of satisfaction of readers' needs and library service of the population, thus raising the effectiveness of research.

2. State guidance of scientific research activities.

The development of scientific research calls for a well thought out strategy of scientific search, concentration of efforts and means on the main lines of science. The most important principle of research policy is the State management of science. This represents a component of the general system of State management of economics and culture.

In the report to the Central Committee of CPSU, delivered at the 26th Party Congress, L.I.Brezhnev pointed out that "The solution of problems with which we are faced and the utilization of opportunities at our disposal, in many things, depend on the level of management of national economy, the level of planning and management"[1]. This statement also has a bearing on the planning of research activities in the field of librarianship. State centralized management of science and coordination of research take

1. Brezhnev L.I. Otchetny doklad Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS XXVI Siezdu Kommunisticheskoi partii Sovetskogo Soyuza i ocherednye zadachi partii v oblasti vnutrenney i vneshney politiki. M., 1981, s.67.

on particular importance in conditions of different departmental subordination of libraries - in the USSR ten large departments have their own library systems. State centralized management makes it possible to determine the general directions of development of science and remove elements of departmental dissociation and eliminate insignificant themes while concetrating on the more serious problems.

The problems of scientific support of library development are considered in such documents of State importance as special decrees of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government. The decrees "On the state and measures for improving librarianship in the country"(1957); "On the raising of the role of libraries in communist education of working people and scientific and technical progress"(1974) and "On the further improvement of ideological, political and educational work"(1979) provide the main guide-lines of research in library science for the 10th and 11th five-year-plan periods.

State guidance of research in library science is accomplished through a special mechanism of management.

The State Interdepartmental library Committee attached to the USSR Ministry of Culture is the principal coordinating body. Its members are prominent scientists and deputy ministers in various branches of economics, which have their own departmental library systems. This allows the Committee to solve problems of library-science research on an interdepartmental basis from the broad position of national economy and the viewpoint of bibliothecal/bibliographical support of specialists in all areas of economics,

science and culture. The functions of the Committee include the following: approval of the main directions of development of librarianship in the country for the five-year-plan period; coordination of the work of library networks of different departments; examination and approval of the All-Union coordinated plan of research in the field of library science for the five-year-plan period and of other major interdepartmental documents.

Similar interdepartmental committees operate in the Union republics and regions of the country.

The working mechanism of the State Interdepartmental Library Committee is the system of professional consultative bodies, which analyse the state of research in library science and single out those fundamental questions, which demand solutions on the State level. This system, first of all, includes the Library Council headed by the director of the State Lenin Library of the USSR. The Council consists of senior personnel resposible for library activities in different departments, republics and regions, and directors of large research libraries. The Council has a special subcommittee for scientific research headed by the Chief of the Depart ment for Libraries of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

The Library Council and the Subcommittee choose and discuss problems in advance after which they are passed over to the State Interdepartmental Library Committee. They also prepare drafts of regulating documents dealing with questions of scientific research.

Yet another unit in the system of consultative working bodies is identified with topical councils the members of which are experts and researchers in different areas of librarianship. Among

these councils are the council for the study of reading and the role of the book in the life of society; the council for general theoretic questions and the history of librarianship; the council for the uniform system of library service of the populations, etc. Their main task is the coordination of scientific positions of libraries of different departmental subordination and of educational institutions. The last link in the chain are particular research teams, which conduct local studies and organize the activities of topical councils. Some of these collectives perform the duties of principal institutions resposible for certain problems in the study of which they have accumulated wide professional experience. They also control the implementation of plans and prepare recommendations dealing with the introduction of results of research into practice.

The system of management bodies responsible for research activities and coordination is built on the hierarchical principle. Its structure is not casual. it is called upon to ensure the realization of the following principles of management of library science:

a) Democratism and joint leadership. This is borne out by the plurality of libraries and research collectives, which take part in the planning and organization of research. The existing system of bodies presupposes the drawing of research libraries of different types (from large research centres to local library systems and individual specialists) into the solution of cardinal problems of science. In this way the consolidation of State centralized management of science is owing to the creation of a spe-

cial mechanism of quidance, combined with the development of creative initiative of scientific institutions and individual researchers.

b) Purposefulness and orientation of research activities towards the analysis of the most important and urgent questions. This principle finds reflection in the collective determination of priority prospective problems and outmost concentration of efforts and means on their solution and the implementation of the main State research programmes. This is the principal problem, which is solved on all levels of the system of science management and is the manifestation of the State approach to management of research. It serves as one of the major criteria of efficiency of planning research in general.

The complex character of this planning, guarantees the most feasible development of scientific thought and finds reflection in the combination of general problems, brought forward by library development in the country, with the so-colled "initiative" research of problematic character, suggested by developmental and regional centres of management of scientific activities and also with the individual interests of scientists and particular reserch collectives. The existing mechanism includes the singling out, examination and soncrete definition of topics of research "from top to bottom", a factor that makes it possible to focus attention not only on general, international questions, which determine ehe development of librarianship as a whole, but on specific questions, such as, for example, national, cultural and historic

aspects of library development. In this way the system of science management ensures the connection of research activities with the needs of librarianship on the local level, in different regions and republics of the country.

d) Economic effectiveness finds expression in the distribution and use of existing material and man-power resources. The discussion and analysis of the chosen themes of research in all units of the management system and selection of themes for the five-year-plan period are carried out with due regard for realistic material and technical potentials for their implementation. Moreover, the number of planned scientific activities, their dimensions, duration, the necessary number of experts, the intensiveness of plans of particular collectives taking part in the research, the expenditures involved and the final practical result of research are also taken into account. All these factors are considered when the plans are revised and this measure guarantees their realistic nature.

e) State control over the implementation of plans of research activities. Agencies responsible for the management of science, each on its own level, check the realization of activities included in the documents they approve by discussing in the course of scientific research, results of different concrete stages of projects, see to the keeping to schedules, etc. All this enhances the responsibility of the organizers and scientists for the duties they have taken upon themselves.

3. The main trenda and practiceof preparing the All-Union coordinated plan of scientific research in the field of librarianship, theory of bibliography and bibliology

The main document, which organizes and coordinates research on a country-wide basis is the All-Union coordinated plan. Its trends form under the direct influence of the concepts of library five-year plans. This is why the Coordinated plan for the 11th five-year-plan period was drawn up simultaneously with such a document of prospective nature as the "Manin trends of development of librarianship in the country for 1981-1985 and the period up to 1990". The chief tendencies of library development and the most urgent problems of library practice and theory are formulated in this document. The correlation of the Coordinated plan with this document of generalized character makes it possible to single out themes of paramount practical importance, which call for immediate study, formulate the leading trends of research in accordance with the library service of the population for the five-year-plan period and a longer span.

The sections of the Coordinated plan for the 11th five-year-plan period make it possible to judge of the content of scientific studies and principal topics on which the attention of research collectives will be focused.

The most important studies deal with the social role and functions of libraries, their place in culture and social life. It is characteristic, that, as far as one can judge by the publications and programmes of IFLA seminars and sessions, this problem is also

evokes interest in prominent library specialists in other countries too. It should be mentioned here that an attempt is being made to solve it on a multiaspect plane, combining methodological and theoretical questions with the study of the library process itself.

It is not casually that this problem has been put into the foreground - the specification of the social role and functions of libraries represents the central task of librarianship as of a social science and is interlinked with other themes, which are also being studies.

The concrete difinition of the problem is favoured by the study of reading habits and interests of different social groups, which reflect the extent ot which reading has spread in particular regions of the country, the place of the library in the structure of leisure and the mass media system. It is for this reason that studies in the field of sociology of reading, literature and libraries, like studies directed towards the improvement of forms and methods of dissemination of bookd and the bringing of them within the reach of all readers, are brodaly represented in the first section of the Coordinated plan.

A special section of the plan covers studies dealing with general problems of library science, the history of librarianship, terminology and standardization. In the programme of sessions of our section these questions also occupy a prominent place as the development of library theory largely depends on them.

Historic studies in the area of library science have become one of the major trends in science in the last ten years: the sum-

marization of the historic experience of formation of the library system and of particular libraries promotes the comprehension of the most important problems of contemporary library science and preservation of traditions. Terminological studies create the conceptual apparatus of our science and this represents the primary condition of its self-determination.

Among other important aspects of the Coordinated plan the following studies should be mentioned: improvement of the system of library service of the population, development of interdepartmental centralization and specification of functions and tasks of each unit of the library system, principles and forms of their interaction.

It is for the first time that the problem of rational use and distribution of library and bibliographical resources has been raised on such a wide scale. It presupposes the comparative analysis and assessment of levels of library service in different regions of the country from the viewpoint of conformity of the existing potentials with the information needs of the population. This will enable us to determine the interregional and regional library proportions with due regard for the specific economic and cultural characteristics of each region, a measure that will help to improve prospective planning and prognosticate the development of librarianship.

It is characteristic that a separate section of the Coordinated plan includes a complex of themes and problems, which reveal the scientific basis of management of bibliographical/library activities.

The aforementioned problems do not by far cover the content of scientific research in the 11th five-year-plan period though they give us an idea on its prospective trends.

We want to lay stress on three points:

a) the majority of problems are of a complex and multiaspect nature and presuppose the emergence of results which will synthesize the data of a number of concrete studies;

b) a reasonable combination of continuity and novelty of scientific problems has been worked out and this will, on the one hand, allow us to continue to study fundamental themes and on the other hand, to impose new scientific tasks, which meet the demands of today;

c) besides scientific studies the plan envisages their practical results and this creates a solid basis for the integration of science and practice and decision-making in the field of organization and management. In this way the Coordinated plan favours the turning of results of research into an unseparable components of the mechanism of management of librarianship.

Naturally, the Coordinated plan provides the general guide-lines of research, their main final results and represents the entire complex of scientific activities in a consolidated form. Apart from this, in the course of study of particular themes, new problems, which call for research, may emerge. In a smaller span than 5 years the aimlessness of research in certain directions may become evident.

All these circumstances stipulate the necessity of correcting the five-year plan with the help of annual plans of research.

The letter determine the main stages of the study of problems, and their intermediate results, including those which are not envisaged by the prospective plan.

The annual plan, therefore, serves as the instrument of operative control of the course of investigations. Republican and departmental libraries hand in annual reports on the implementation of these plans to the State Lenin Library of the USSR and the latter reports to the USSR Ministry of Culture on the implementation of the positions of the All-Union prospective plan on the whole.

Planning of science is an organic part of research activity proper since new tasks and problems can be put forward and substantiated as the result of the creativity of specialists. That is why the all-round analysis by specialists of the content and conclusions of already completed studies, of a wide range of published and unpublished sources, and of dorecasts of development of librarianship represents the preliminary stage of the drawing up of plans. The results of this assessment are reflected in reviews, which are rather similar to information surveys of the tyes "Results of research for the period..." that are prepared in many branches of knowledge.

One of the main results of the analytical and summarizing activities of specialists is the preparation by the State Lenin Library of such a document as "Recommendations on the compilation of the prospective plan of scientific activities for the five-year period". This document deals with general key tasks of the plan from the viewpoint of their practical and theoretic sig-

nificance and the existence of material and technical means of their realization. The recommendations are worked out in advance, from 1.5 to 2 years prior to the beginning of the next five-year--plan period. They determine the circle of the main problems that call for study and priority research tasks of general significance.

At the same time in the republics and regions local initiative studies are developed and the topics of this research are reflected in regional and departmental prospective (five-year) plans and current (annual) plans. They are drawn up by leading research bodies on the local level and departmental and regional centres after which they are united in the general republican plan of research work.

In this way, the plans of all Union republics and of central specialized and departmental libraries make up the initial material on the basis of which the State Lenin Library prepares the draft of the All-Union coordinated plan in which tasks of local and general character are combined. At the final stage it is approved by the State Interdepartmental Committee attached to the USSR Ministry of Culture and becomes obligatory for all participants. In these conditions plans of research work become the law since only their observance guarantees coordination of activities in all fields of librarianship.

Concrete principles of State management of science find reflection in the practice of research planning in the USSR. The consolidation of State management leads to the elimination of topics of small significance and of unjustified duplication as important

and urgent problems for study are chosen jointly by many research collectives. The combination of regional, centralized and individual studies reflects the collective character adherent to science.

In contemporary conditions society cannot develop without science. The improvement of the entire system of research activities makes it possible to attain the unbreakable union of creative though and creative activity, the integration of science and production.

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IFLA Council 1981

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56/THEOR/6-E

THE NEED FOR A PROFESSIONAL CODE OF ETHICS IN RESEARCH

by

Michel Albaric,
Saulchoir Library
Order of the Dominican Friars
PARIS - FRANCE

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THE NEED FOR A PROFESSIONAL CODE OF ETHICS IN RESEARCH

by
Michel Albaric
Saulchoir Library
Order of the Dominican Friars
PARIS - FRANCE

Following the example of the Hippocratic Oath, the first professional code of ethics, our thoughts should have their foundations in friendship, sympathy, respect and esteem; and so I say to you: "Dear colleagues, my friends" This introduction is imposed by need and inspired, I hope, by reality.

If these thoughts on our professional code of ethics continue from year to year, we must recognise that they will give rise to passions and confrontation, according to the cultural background to which we belong. On this mutual respect, on this shared friendship will be based our exchange of views and indeed our conflicts.

The USA (1) and Canada (2) have published a charter and a code. England (3) is about to come to a conclusion on the matter. France has been working on this subject, or rather thinking about it for at least two centuries (4). Today a new situation forces itself upon us: automated information methods are reviving the traditional debates throughout the world: numerous conferences on automation and freedom bear witness to this. So our Division - Education and Research - thought it timely to put forward this paper to your Assembly.

Librarians, we are to some extent responsible for the information, a true raw material and source of energy, which it is our job to gather together, process and make available. This raw material is inextricably bound up with our social, political, ideological and spiritual life.

We cannot regard ourselves as people who simply set up and manage modern day information and communications systems. We must provide guarantees on the quality of our services and on the reliability of the people giving advice and must make certain of our professional honour through the effectiveness of our services, based on an awareness of our duties. Four points seem essential to me here:

1. The free flow of knowledge, the question of censorship and secrecy

"Knowledge is power", wrote the English philospher, Francis Bacon (5). The question facing us is to know whether we should be the regulators of power since we are the repositories of knowledge. At a time when international computerised information networks are being set up and when the industrialised nations can exercise new power over peoples who are less technologically advanced (but heaven forbid that the latter lose their oral and traditional heritage!), we must understand the interplay of the political, cultural, economic and other forces in which we are taking part. What embargoes and checks on information, what quality and what freedom of information can we bring about, either forcibly or without any controls in the short or medium term, while possibly irreversible decisions or directions are being taken? Dear friends, I feel a kind of dizziness, and this is not a state of mind, when I think of these technical resources which are placed at our disposal and the manipulation which we can effect or suffer.

In the American libraries' bill of rights and in the professional code of ethnics of the librarians of Quebec censorship is categorically rejected. The English draft code upholds the same principle but with certain qualifications which I think are wise: a clear rejection of censorship, but "within the limits of the law" and guidance may be needed where a librarian is in possession of

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information which if given to the client may have an adverse effect on him or her (the example is given of hospital librarians). Rejecting the principle of censorship, I also share these reservations (6) in the area of children's education, as far as the rights are concerned of the owner of a collection which we are managing, etc ... leaving open the question: "has anyone the right to anything?" I know this question will give rise among us to strong opposing views, depending on whether our cultures favour freedom or education. However, it is our duty to examine this subject, whilst respecting our different opinions.

2. The second point is our responsibility, the right to make mistakes and the sense of public service

Ladies and gentlemen, we know that we are naturally liable to make mistakes in the discharge of our responsibilities: our knowledge is limited, our methods and skill do not protect us from accidents, our judgements are incomplete and biased because they are our own. For this liability to make mistakes, in good faith, we must demand recognition; it should increase our sense of responsibility. We shall have to answer for our mistakes, of course, but that does not necessarily imply disciplinary measures or punishment: mistakes should not be confused with deliberate misconduct. Mistakes are not automatically caused by professional failings (7). Perhaps a few principles will help us to define the possibilities of error, principles which come half way between methodology and ethics: citation of sources, mistrust of a single source of information, rejection of biased work, refusal to interpret the meaning of material, etc.

Our profession is a service (8). We hew wood which others will burn. Our readers are our masters, but we are not their lackeys. The service which we provide to researchers and anyone else represents the greatness of our task. For this talk one should adopt a tone of praise and celebration, because there is honour and greatness in service: "Whether one is more or less capable, one only needs to have this attitude to be a man full of noble sentiments, of integrity, a man of the highest moral standards, removed from common interests, a man useful to the people" (9)

3. We must also weigh the ethical and human factors in our techniques.

We are the guardians of the memory of the world; this memory is not dead: it is a well stocked table of which everyone without distinction of race, culture or politics, everyone in short, may partake. Our task is to enable everyone to have access to the most appropriate material, according to each person's wishes and needs. We shall not stand in the way.

However, "should the librarian remain an objective eyewitness or participate fully as a citizen, as a professional, as a person, in the development of culture?" (10) Here we are torn between service and respect for individual people and our participation in the development of a set of cultural values. Here again, we shall find keen disagreement amongst ourselves, depending on whether we opt for diversity of cultures, with subversion inherent in a pluralistic system, or for cultural totalitarianism with imperialism bring with it death for everything which is different.

Now, it could be that our techniques are not neutral, for instance in the choice of such-and-such a term in the compilation of a thesaurus: do not certain classifications reflect cultural prejudices?

Does not our choice of information sources, which unfortunately is influenced by our meagre financial resources, determine the general direction of our collections?

4. The last, brief point which I wish to draw your attention to is the social training of our future colleagues, education for public service, for relationships, for communication, for respect. All those responsible for handing over the wisdom and techniques of our profession should put into practice the wise Arab proverb: "When your son becomes a man, make him your friend".

Dear friends, everyone of you could set out these thoughts. I am only here to act as spokesman for your experience. However, I do not favour the immediate formulation of a professional code of ethics: one of the lecturers by whom I had the honour to be taught at the Ecole de Bibliothécaire Documentalistes in Paris said: "Every code of ethics follows from a group awareness ... from socially directed activity and from an understanding of this activity" (11); we must build up this group awareness through patient exchanges of view, because the right balance between liberty and education, between unity and diversity of cultures, will demand a lengthy period of development on our part. But it is up to us from now on to let the whole world hear the dignified voice of our profession, since we are responsible for the reputation of our service.

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(2) - Code de déontologie. - Montréal, Québec, Corporation des Bibliothécaires professionnels du Québec, 1979.
(3) - The Library Association, draft code of professional ethics, a discussion document, octobre 1980.
(4) - J.-B. COTTON des HOUSSAYES. Des Devoirs et qualités du Bibliothécaire, discours prononcé dans l'Assemblée générale de la Sorbonne, le 23 décembre 1780 ... - Paris, E. Baudelot impr., 1951
(5) - "Knowledge is power", cité par The Library Association - cf sup. note 3 p.iii
(6) - ARGUS, Corporation des Bibliothécaires professionnels du Québec, vol.8, no. 34, mai-août 1979. Michel ALBARIC, Déontologie et censure, pp.22-27.
(7) - DOCUMENTALISTE. Paris, Association française des Documentistes et des Bibliothécaires spécialisés, vol. 17, no.2 mars-avril 1980. Michel ALBARIC, La Responsabilité du bibliothécaire documentaliste p.69
(8) - BULLETIN D'INFORMATION. Paris, Association des Diplômés de l'Ecole de Bibliothécaires Documentalistes, no. 14, novembre 1978 - Michel ALBARIC, La Documentation, un service responsable, pp.8-12.
(9) - MAO TSE-TOUNG. Citation du Président ... - Paris, Le Seuil, 1967, p.105. A la mémoire de Norman Béthune, 21 décembre 1939.
(10) - Mélanges de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne. Paris, Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, 1980, Vol. 1 Jacquette REBOUL, Pour une éthique de bibliothécaire, p.68
(11) - Philippe-Martin HUBERT. - Cours de déontologie. - Paris, Ecole de Bibliothécaires Documentalistes, 1969. Multicopié.